The WEEKLY Post.

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SUMMER RAIN AND MAPLE LEAVES.

The rain, the gentle rain,
Patter, patter 'gainst the pane;
How it lulls me,
How it thrills me,
How it fills me
With a peaceful happy feeling
Like a winsome, sweet child kneeling
At its mother's knee.

What sweet pictures fancy weaves,
At its dripping through the leaves;
The days long gone,
Full of hope's song
Around me throng,
And fill me with expectant joy.
I dream, and there seems no alloy
In my cup of bliss.

But the winds begin to blow,
And my thoughts more slowly flow,
Waving toward me
Leaves to greet me,
Whisper sweet, "We
Are pitying your calm loneliness,
We would comfort your heart soreness—
Let us be your love."

I'll take thee, come and kiss me,
You my love and joy shall be,
I'll caress thee,
I will bless thee,
I will love thee,
And though sorrow should afflict me,
Yet though storms and winds oppress thee,
True lovers we shall be.

CHARITY GOODHOPE.

AVENGED!

The old clock in the wall rang out five melodious chimes, as Cora Smith softly closed the kitchen door, and ran into the little bedroom for her blue scarf.

"Five o'clock," she said, as the last stroke died away: "he is wondering why I don't come, and I must make haste. Madge, little Madge, are you going with me to-night? I am all ready.

Little Madge, the twelve year old sister came flying through the hall.

"Auntie says you have forgotten to get the potatoes for breakfast, and we must prepare them before you go. Never mind if he does have to wait a little for you, you've waited for him many a time. Come quickly and I will help you.

So sweet-tempered Cora Smith untied the blue scarf, and tripped away to the forgotten task as merrily as her little sister, albeit her heart beat like an imprisoned bird's at the delay.

The west was all aflame with the autumn sunset ere the sisters closed the cottage door behind them, and ran down the garden path toward the stile where he was waiting—in other words, where hazel-eyed sweet-faced Cora Smith's city lover was waiting for his lady love, as she had many a night waited for him.

Almost every evening they met at the stile—their "trysting place," he said, just half-way between her home and his boarding house. He had proposed it, and she was nothing loth to accede—it was so pretty and romantic.

Then, Auntie Smith was not at all pleased with this dark-eyed young stranger and though she had not forbidden him the house, both lovers knew she preferred his room to his company. And so, always with dear little Madge at her side, she daily tripped down the path through the leafy woods to the half-way "trysting place" where she met her handsome dark-eyed lover, Neil Rowan. Her heart fluttered to-night as she thought of him! and the warm lovelight deepened and darkened the soft brown eyes!

"Neil, Neil," she said almost unconsciously, aloud; and little Madge clasped her sister's hand closer, and looked up in her face.

"Do you love him so very much, sister Cora?"

A swift hot color came into the girl's cheeks, and then she paused, suddenly holding the hands of little Madge in a fervent grasp.

"Love him! love him, Madge! better than all the world—better than my youth, my life—ay, sometimes I fear better than my hope of Heaven! And I am to be his wife, little Madge, this good man's wife, when the beautiful spring comes. I shall leave you, and auntie, and uncle to be all his. But this is our secret, little sister, and only you can share it."

And then her hands relaxed their hold, and drawing the light scarf over her shoulders, she tripped silently on. They were almost there—nearing the edge of the wood, and the stile was but a step away. Another step forward, and then Madge held her sister back.

"Wait!" she whispered: "I can see two men on the seat, Cora. We do not want to meet strangers there."

"No," she said, drawing back in the shadow; "it is Neil's friend, Willis Dean. We will wait until he goes, for I do not like to meet him."

Even as she spoke the figure arose, and the sound of his voice came on the twilight air distinct and clear.

"And what of this love affair, friend Neil? When is it to end, and how? Are you really in earnest, and do you mean to marry the girl?"

Cora Smith's hand closed upon the arm of Madge till she shrank in pain while they waited for the answer. Neil Rowan laughed softly.

"Marry her?" he repeated. "She is just the subject for a grand flirtation and I assure you I have done the thing well. But for anything farther—bah! I am going back to town to-morrow, and this is our last meeting; so be off old fellow, for I expect her every moment."

Just for one moment Madge Smith's heart stood still in awful fear, for she thought Cora was dying. That white ghastly face there in the twilight, that motionless figure, those tightly locked hands, it surely was not the fair sweet maiden of a moment before. But the spasm passed and without a word, she arose and glided noiselessly away and Madge followed her in silence.

Neil Rowan waited until the light had all died out of the West, and the dew lay like summer rain on the grass at his feet. His cigar was smoked down to ashes, and his lazy reverie was broken by the cry of the whip-poor-will.

"She isn't coming to-night," he said mentally, "that is certain. The scheming auntie up yonder managed to prevent it this time. Oh, well, it saved a scene. I will drop a loving farewell note and so it ends—a summer's amusement. Ha, hum!" and Neil Rowan strolled homeward, singing, half unconsciously, "I won't have her, I know—I won't have her, I know—I don't care a straw who has her, I know."

The farewell note came to Cora Smith the following night, but the fever-bright eyes never rested on the creamy page, for ere the insane light gave place to reason again, death sealed the white eye-lids. To such natures as this girl's love is life; and the rude blow that woke her from the one bright dream of her youth snapped the bright slender cord that bound her frail spirit to earth, and out of the depths of her awful grief, the kindly hand of death led her to the mountain-top, where is built the city of the new Jerusalem,

Day by day, week by week, month by month, so sped the time until eight years were counted. Eight times the grass had grown over the little grave in the lonely country graveyard, and again the October winds rustled the scarlet leaves over the narrow mound.

Wonderful changes had the eight years brought. Side by side with this grave were two brothers, and the headstones bore the name of good aunt and uncle Smith. They had rested there six years; and every summer beautiful Madge Smith came down from her city mansion and lingered in the old home a week, trimming the grasses and planting bright flowers on the mounds. Bright, beautiful Madge Smith, the heiress of all uncle Smith's hidden wealth, the wealth he guarded so well during that toil-worn weary life.

Three years before, Madge Smith left school, to reign queen of society. Beautiful, strangely beautiful, with that cold, white, high-bred face, those wide, fathomless, glittering amber eyes, a figure matchless in symmetry and grace, accomplished, polished and the heiress of great wealth, no wonder that lovers, old and young, knelt at Madge Smith's shrine. Strange wonder the world said that all were scorned—not gently and with words of pity and apology, but spurned from her very feet with scornful lips and blazing eyes.

Ay, Madge Smith was an enigma and mystery to all who knew her. No warmer friend, no brighter companion did those of her own sex seek for. But never were those lips seen to smile, or those wonderful eyes to soften, in response to any lover's; no glacier was more frigid than she to all men. All, did I say? Nay Dame Rumor had plenty of gossip just now. Only a few weeks since a new rival appeared on the scene of action. Neil Rowan, a merchant and millionaire, entered the list of Madge Smith's adorers—not for her wealth surely Madame Grundy acknowledged graciously. He had enough of his own. It was genuine love that this blase man of society felt for beautiful Madge. And a wonderful change had come over the fair lady since his appearance. Bright before, she was brilliant now—sparkling, witty, bewildering; and the world looked on in amaze to see the flush stain her white cheek, and the bright smile that lighted her eyes at his approach.

And did he not recognize her, you are wondering? Nay, how should he? Sweet Cora Smith, and the summer in the country, were forgotten things with this man. He had broken half a dozen silly hearts since then, and left them all with Time, the great healer. He had flirted with society's queens, and village maidens innumerable, and left the past all behind him. And now he came and laid the first pure real love of his lifetime at this woman's feet. So he told her one autumn night in the grand parlor of her stately home.

How her hands trembled and her eyes shone as she listened! "Wait," she said; "I will give my answer to-morrow night; it is my birthnight, and I shall give an entertainment. You will come; I will see you then. Be in the library at ten, and you shall hear my answer."

And the night came, and he was there waiting. He paced the room impatiently. Would she ever come, this girl that was dearer than his life? Ay she was life to him. The world had seemed stale, flavorless, until he met her, the woman who, alone of her own sex, had ever stirred the slumbering passions of his heart. How bright the future seemed! He was sure of her answer; had not she given it all but in words?

"My beautiful, my Queen!" he said softly. And just then he heard the light ripple of a woman's laugh in the adjoining room. Her laugh he knew among a thousand; and her voice; she was speaking loud and clear.

"There, Guardie, you must let me go now, Mr. Rowan is waiting for me in the library. You know I am to give him his answer to-night.

"And the guardian's voice, speaking tenderly said:

"And that answer, I can guess it, little Madge. You are going to marry this man and leave us all.

She laughed, softly.

"Marry him? No, indeed, sir! He is just the subject for a grand flirtation and I assure you I have acted my part well; but for anything further—bah. But he is expecting me, so by-by till I come again, and she tripped lightly through the half-open door, ere the amazed guardian could utter a syllable.

A white, ghastly, shivering figure stood by the library window.

"For God's sake, Madge Smith, tell me you were jesting!" he cried, as brilliant, glowing, beautiful, she glided into the room.

"Not so, my friend," she answered lightly, "I spoke the truth. If you over-heard my words, I need not repeat them. It is my answer."

"But you gave me hope; you led me on; you have given me reason to think you loved me, he cried passionately. "It is the only love of my life! I have centered every hope and thought in you, Madge Smith, and for my sake, for God's sake, do not wreck my life!

She was very pale now, and her eyes were black and glistening.

"Neil Rowan," she said, slowly, "I have prayed for this hour eight years, but never in my wildest dreams did I think my prayer so fully answered. When I saw the hue of death, the white agony on my only sister's cheek—when I saw her writhe in speechless agony at the words she heard eight years ago to-night, I vowed to avenge her, God being my helper. Again when I heard the thud of the earth on her coffin I vowed that vow. God has brought it about even sooner, more complete, than I had thought. If I have given you an hour of such agony as she suffered I am content, If you could live and suffer it for countless ages, I should be better contented. My work is ended. Good night!"

Two hours afterward, the sharp report of a pistol rang with startling distinctness through the crowded drawing room. All sprang to their feet, save Madge Smith. Perhaps her cheek paled a little—I cannot tell; but the light of her eye never changed, her smiling lips never relaxed, as she gazed upon the blood stained corpse in the library. Neil Rowan had taken his own life, and Cora Smith was avenged.

DETERMINED TO GET AN ANSWER.

[Boston Bulletin.]

A tall, portly, dignified citizen of the Quaker persuasion, well known in Philadelphia, arrived in New York the other day, and having no baggage but a light traveling satchel, was utterly oblivious to the appeals of the hackmen as he emerged from the railway station.

"Fee—thayanoo hotel! Fifth avenoo—go in ritup! Fifth avenoo?"

Broadbrim stalked right on without a word. Another knight of the whip charged down upon him.

"Say Nicholas hotel! Say Nicholas hotel coach! This way for the S'Nicholas!"

No response from the passenger, and not a muscle moved at this appeal. Then there was a rush of half a dozen.

"Kerridge, sir, kerridge? Wanter ride up?"

"Winsur House! Whose going up to the Winsur?"

"Astor House, sir?"

"Breevort House? Breevort?"—"Metropolitan Hotel!" "Right down Broadway!"—"Ere you are, kerridge, sir?"

The traveler loomed up like a tenpin among vinegar cruets, and with face as placid as a pan of milk, was calmly and silently moving away from the crowd of jarvies, who looked after him with something like amazement, when a sudden thought seemed to strike one, who, running after him, seized hold of one of the handles of his traveling bag—

"Deaf and Dumb Asylum, sir? Going right up."

This was too much. Dignity relaxed into a laugh, and the driver got a fare for a down town hotel.

ANGORA GOATS.

A Nevada paper says: A New York exchange gives a glowing account of the success of naturalizing Angora goats on the Pacific coast. The article is in the main correct, except that the preference is given to California as the place where those animals thrive best. This is not true. California is too moist a country in winter, and too warm—at least in the valleys and foothills—in summer, for the raising of Angora goats to perfection. These animals can bear any amount of cold, and live on the roughest kind of food; but they cannot endure the winter rains of California. After a few weeks old, in ordinary weather, they will get along well enough; but a baby Angora is almost as helpless, and needs as much attention as a human baby, and one cold rain on a youngster of the mohair family is a finisher for him. Again, the staple of this goat is neither so long, fine, nor heavy in California as Nevada. They are essentially an animal of high altitudes, and do not seem to either thrive well or produce an average fleece near the level of the sea, even with the most faithful and careful attentance. In Nevada they got along splendidly, and probably all over the Great Basin they will do well. The business of raising these beautiful animals will doubtless increase greatly in this region when it gets to be better understood. Those employed in the business become wonderfully attached to their pets, for there is as much difference between an Angora and a common goat as there is between a four-mile blood horse, with his grand ways, and a villainous broncho, or between a rosy, radiant American girl before a grand piano, and a moon-eyed pantaletted she pagan thumping on a one-stringed banjo. We heard once a man who owns a flock of Angoras expatiate about as follows: "Talk about your horses, your dogs, your canary birds, or even the common run of men and women; I tell you a pure Angora knows more than any of them; don't you, Jimmie?" said he, addressing a pet goat that stood near him, and Jimmie looked up with eyes like a deer's, as if he understood and assented to the proposition.

CURIOUS OBITUARY.

In the Siam Weekly Advertiser of the 9th of April, is published the notice of the death of a Siamese prince, which is something of a curiosity. It is also stated that the local editor of the Advertiser is a Siamese gentleman, who supplements his literary labors by acting as court interpreter. The notice is as follows:

"In our last issue we announced the death of a Siamese Prince.

"We have since learned that the name then reported to us was the correct one, but as we have sometimes been undesignedly led astray as to names we were unwilling to give it till we could be assured that our reporter made no mistake. H. R. Highness, Prince Unnakarn,, whose obituary we now recerd, was the twenty-ninth child of his late Majesty Phra Chaum Klow, by the seventeenth mother, born February 23,1857.

"The young Prince was amiable and very prepossessing in appearance, and like all the children of H. M. the late King, was predisposed to progress, and the adoption of the improvements of Western civilization.

"He was a favorite of H. M., the present King, and his early and sudden removal by cholera is deeply lamented by all."

"COMING."

Without you, without you, my darling!
Without you! what more can I say,
To show you how lonely my heart is,
Whenever your heart is away?

I wait and I watch for you, dearest,
With never a doubt or a fear,
But that some to-morrow will bring you,
Some day of all days in the year.

How many to-morrows there have been!
How many to-morrows may be!
The longest but brings me the nearer,
That day of all others to me.

And often, I fancy I hear you,
Your hand on the latch of the door,
Your voice in the hall, and your footsteps,
Closer—closer—beside me once more.

With glad eyes half shut, now I see you,
As strong, and as brave, and as true,
And eyes I know, even in darkness,
Belong to no other than you.

I know that, at last, it is over
The wearying trouble and care;
And courage and comfort come back, with
The touch of your hand on my hair.

AN UNLUCKY MAIDEN.

The Alto California gives the following account of a singularly infelicitous courtship in that State. It says: "Some three months since an item appeared in several of the daily papers in reference to the accidental shooting of a young lady at her home, on Folsom street, near Second. The facts are that two young gentlemen called upon the young lady, whose name is Nettie Holmes, and when about to depart one of them mistook his friend's overcoat for his own and put it on. In the pocket of the overcoat he found a pistol, which he drew in a playful manner, and while attempting to cock it the hammer slipped and the weapon was exploded. The ball entered the arm of Miss Holmes just above the elbow. She fainted, and the noise of the explosion brought the whole family into the parlor. At first it was thought she was killed, but a physician was called in, and under his care she soon recovered. The ball was subsequently extracted, and the young lady was soon after able to move around as lively as ever. The young man whose carelessness caused the accident called frequently at the house to see how she was getting along, and in time he cut his friend out, as the saying is, and he became engaged to be married to her. The wedding was to have taken place in August, but the chances are that it will be postponed. On Friday evening last the young man took Miss Holmes out riding. They started down the San Bruno road, but while making one of the numerous turns the buggy was capsized and the occupants thrown out. Miss Holmes fell upon the side of the bank, and rolled down so close to the water's edge that her clothes were saturated. Her escort, who was not injured badly, succeeded in carrying her up the bank, and afterwards to a house about half a mile distant. Here it was ascertained that her left leg was broken and that she had received other serious injuries. One of the men in the neighborhood hitched up his horse and rode into the Mission, where the services of a physician were procured, and word sent to the young lady's home. Yesterday she was brought into town, and it is probable that she will be confined to her room for several months. The horse attached to the buggy ran away at the time of the accident, but was captured two miles down the road. For several reasons the name of the young man has been omitted, but certainly he ought not to have a wife if he cannot take better care of her than he has of his fiance.

RELIGIOUS FRENZY AMONG THE LAPPS.

A writer in an English magazine says, in speaking of service in a Lapland church: "It seems that within the last few years a kind of fanaticism has crept in among these Lapps, and the Word of God, instead of 'pouring oil upon a bruised spirit,' as every one is taught to believe who will read the Scriptures aright, only fills them with imaginary terrors; and, far different from the creed of the real Christian, they seem to think the best atonement they can make for their sins lies in outward show. I have seen a little of this in other churches in Sweden, where at certain parts of the service the women all commence groaning and sobbing so loud that you can scarcely hear the clergyman. This, however, soon passes off, and is scarcely worth notice. These Lapps, however, must have been far more susceptible, or far more wicked, for all at once, when the communion service began, two or three women sprang up in different parts of the church, and commenced frantically jumping, howling, shrieking and clapping their hands. I observed one middle-aged female particularly energetic, and sank down in a kind of fit after about five minutes' exertion. The infection soon spread, and in a few minutes two-thirds of the congregation 'joined in the cry,' and all order was at an end. Five or six would cluster round one individual, hugging, kissing, weeping and shrieking, till I really thought some one would be smothered. One old patriarch in particular, who sat close behind me, seemed an object of peculiar veneration, and the Lapps crowded from all parts of the church to hug him. How he stood it I cannot imagine; but he sat meekly enough, and at one time I counted no less than seven miserable sinners hanging about the old man, all shrieking and weeping. The religious orgies of the wild aborigines in Australia round their camp-fire are not half so frightful as this scene, for they at least do not desecrate a place of worship with their mad carousals."

BISMARCK A FARMER.

[German News.]

The following tale is told of Prince Bismarck's doings at Kissengen: "One day the prince was proceeding on foot from the springs to the town, and was obliged to cross a meadow which was just being mown. The prince is, as is well known, owner of an estate himself, and takes great interest in agricultural affairs. So he commenced a conversation with the mowers who did not recognize him, and at last requested one of them to give him a scythe, which he used with apparently great skill. The Bavarian peasants were astonished at this proof of skill on the part of a gentleman who appeared to them to belong to the upper class, and expressed their admiration accordingly. As soon as the prince left off mowing the grass, one of the countrymen turned to him and remarked, "You seem to be a good farmer, sir, and can use a scythe better than I, who have worked with one more than forty years." "Well, my dear fellow,' replied Bismarck, 'one gets acquainted with many things in one's life, and what I do I like to do properly.' The prince now took leave of the people, shaking hands with the man who had lent him the scythe and congratulating all on the prospect of a good harvest which lay before them. The chancellor was hardly out of sight of the poor peasants when a stranger, who had watched the scene very attentively, came up to the latter and asked them if they had any idea with whom they had spoken. 'No', replied the lender of the scythe, 'but at any rate he seems to be a good farmer to me at least, and I ought to be a judge. 'Well, replied the stranger, 'he is no less a person than Prince Bismarck.' 'What,' exclaimed the peasant, bewildered with the information, 'it was he who used my scythe, then I would not part with it for any money.' Saying this he looked at his implement of husbandry as tenderly as a mother her child. So one sees that the Bavaria peasants have more esteem and a greater liking for Bismarck than the ultramontane journals wish to make one believe. But few hours after the event it was known, of course, throughout the watering place, and everybody, and more especially the Englishmen resident here, proceeded to see the spot and scythe, and to converse with the happy owner of the latter. The Englishmen were desirous of buying the scythe, which had become such an interesting object, and were overbidding one another in their offers to the peasant, but he refused to part with it, saying in his broad Bavarian dialect: "It is a treasure to me now, and keep I will; but everybody may see it." The field has bean christened 'Bismarck Field' and it is possible that next year we find a bronze monument of Bismarck, with a scythe in his hand, on this same field, just as we find one of the Emperor Joseph guiding the plow in Moravia. Many guests of the watering places have urged the proposal."

COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE.

It is a singular fact, says a Parisian writer, that a man generally requires very different qualities in a wife from those he admires in a sweetheart. While a lover, he expected to see his future wife neatly and stylishly dressed whenever he chose to call, either morning or evening, and the girl busied her little brain all day in efforts to please his taste. If he left town for a few days, he sent letters full of sweet nothings that filled her soul with joy. Then came delightful rambles in the moonlight and hours spent in charming tete a tetes after the family had retired, when the two saw no one but each other in their world of love.

Alas! that such bliss must ever be dispelled. Time brought preparations for the appoaching wedding; for this devoted couple imagined that their happiness could never be complete until the Hymeneal knot was tied.

So the wedding and honeymoon were soon over, and the parties settled into the matter-of-fact part of life. The bride knows nothing of housekeeping. Since her schooldays she has spent her time in studying the tastes of her lover, which certainly seemed to incline towards dress and sentimentality.

Now, alas! she discovers that his stomach demands food of the best quality; and because she knows not how to cater to his palate his love seems to be waning. While he is vainly trying to appease hunger with sour bread and burned steak, little does he appreciate the sweet nonsense and honeyed words which used to be so satisfying to his sentimental nature.

Ah, men are so unreasonable! They expect to find every quality of excellence in the women they marry, yet have not penetration sufficient to choose the most worthy. To shine in society, to exhibit every feminine accomplishment, both at home and abroad, are duties which they require in the women they marry; and what have they to give in return? It seems impossible that those delicate attentions which characterize the lover should be so withdrawn by the husband.

The other day when I heard a neighbor demanding his dinner in not the most pleasant tone, I thought, "Can it be possible that he ever played the ardent lover to that pale, dejected woman, whom he calls his wife?"

The lover who could scarcely tear himself away from his sweetheart at midnight is the same man who now leaves his wife to spend her evenings as best she may, while he passes the hours in doubtful enjoyment.

Ah! how soon men forget the solemn vow to love and cherish till death! And how many women regret that the charming delusions of courtship were ever exchanged for the unpleasant realities of marriage.

ENGLISH DINNERS.

The Danbury Newsman says the English eat breakfast at 8 o'clock, or later, lunch at 1 o'clock, and have dinner at 6 or 7 o'clock. The breakfast is light, the luncheon, similar, and the dinner is quite hearty. One English dinner in the inexperienced American stomach will produce that night—

12 cross-eyed lions; 8 bears, with calico tails: 11 giants, with illuminated heads, 1 awful dog, with twelve legs, and 15 bow-legged ruffians chased by a host of piratical cauliflowers, mounted on saddles of beef, roasted.

Any respectable chemist will corroborate this statement.

WE ALL MIGHT DO GOOD.

We all might do good
Where we often do ill;
There is always the way,
If there be but the will.
Though it be but a word,
Kindly breathed or suppressed,
It may guard off some pain,
Or give peace to some breast.

We all might do good
In a thousand small ways—
In forbearing to flatter,
Yet yielding due praise;
In spurning all rumor,
Reproving wrong done,
And treating but kindly
The hearts we have won.

We all might do good,
Whether lowly or great,
For the deed is not gauged
By the purse or estate;
If it be but a cup
Of cold water that's given,
Like the widow's two mites,
It is something for Heaven.

HOT WINDS OF AUSTRALIA.

A correspondent of the Alta California gives a graphic account of the hot winds of Australia. It makes one gasp for breath to read it. He says: "The colonists of Victoria and New South Wales boast of the great beauty of their climate. A description of the hot winds, which are so boisterously prevalent there during short periods of the summer months, and which are very extraordinary in their character and effects, will help to show how far the boast is justified. A misty smoke darkens the atmosphere, which feels so oppressively hot as to render breathing at once laborious and painful. The sun shines with a lurid glare far hotter than when in open brilliancy, and presenting to the eye the appearance of a full moon behind a fleecy cloud. Dogs crawl along with their parched tongues dangling almost to the ground and horses move on with drooping heads and convulsive gasps. All kinds of vegetation first hang their tendrils, then shrivel up, and finally yield to premature decay. And as the burning sirrocco increases apace, and thick clouds of dust dessicate the air, animal and vegetable life would seem to be threatened with total destruction. Cattle of every description often succumb to incalescent exhaustion and die by the road side; fields of grain, which in the morning were fresh and green, become, before evening, yellow as with the ripeness of maturity, but in reality, stunted and singed by the fiery influences prevailing; trees yielding their sap to the slakeless temperature, rapidly incinerate and cast off their but recently luscious fruit, and flowers pass through all the gradations of growth and development—form into bud, open into bloom, and drop their leaves in the cauldron around, in less than a day. All nature, in fact, would appear for the time to be trying experiments in thermology, totally indifferent about health and life. The igneous elements, so wildly careering suggest nothing but encircling volcanoes pouring forth and scattering around their burning lava, reduced to scintillant powder.

"It is a scourge of the most destructive character. Out-door business life is virtually suspended, and the few people moving about are every moment employed in wiping off the profuse dusty perspiration that streams down their faces. Cafes and hotels swarm like beehives with languid, thirsty men: and the numerous iced beverages drank would astonish the most credulous. So hour after hour passes, the heat increasing in intensity, and thirst becoming more universal and insatiable.

"In-door life is alone endurable, and rooms so carefully deprived of air and light as to give them in any other weather a high fever temperature, are now comparatively cool. The external aspect of houses is sombre and funereal, every shutter and door being closed, and the occupants lounge, gasp and sigh most piteously. Reading is out of the question, music is forsaken, and active amusement blank. Gentlemen smoke, swallow ices, and yawn. Bathing is the only thing really enjoyable, and amphibiousness becomes almost a human attribute. While these terrible hot winds prevail, entire crops are sometimes destroyed, homesteads burnt, and many lives lost. Fortunately they do not last more than two or three days at a time, otherwise life and property would be so insecure as to render living an investment in the Colonies undesirable in the extreme."

THE FRENCH ARMY—CHANGES IN THE DRILL.

[Paris Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.]

The review itself at Longchamps] from a spectacular point was not so remarkable as that held in honor of the Shah last year; there was by no means so much display, nor do I think there were even so many troops on the ground as this time last year. The maneuvers were of the simplest description. The troops present were drawn up in line of columns in order to receive the Marshal, who rode down their ranks, the troops saluting as he passed. Then he took up his station opposite the old Imperial tribune, in front of which he has so often lowered his own sword to Napoleon III. and the march past began. To tell of the way in which the different regiments marched past the Marshal would be superfluous, and not a little tedious. French regiments, since the Guard has been abolished and the Turcos and Zouaves sent to Africa, are singularly like one another, and the long, steady flow of blue-coated, red-trousered soldiers past the saluting point was not a little monotonous. The men and officers were both wonderfully improved in every possible way since they last appeared at Longchamps. The tunics fit better, the gaiters are cleaner, the men's backs are straighter. As to the marching, it was of necessity very far from perfect. The French army previous to the war of 1870 had a style of marching peculiarly its own. Regiments under the Empire went by with a swinging, easy gate, which as it was the French mode was considered very good. Whether good or bad, it has been thought necessary since the war to endeavor to change the old style of marching and to drill the men into a step modeled as nearly as possible on that in use in the German army. But what can be taught to a German peasant does not seem to be as easy to teach to a French one. The former learns to swing his right hand exactly in time with forty comrades; the latter finds this a very difficult matter to accomplish. In a word, the stiff style of drill, which is in use in Germany and England, is not adapted to the French soldier, and its attempted adoption is a failure. So much being said, it must fairly be allowed that all the French infantry regiments on the ground did very well indeed. They were very far from moving with that mechanical regularity which is characteristic of German troops, but they, nevertheless, marched as I, for one, have never seen French troops march before; which tells every one who is in the least in the habit of observing such matters what men are made of, and this something, this *nescio quid*, in their bearing yesterday, the French possessed.

VARIETIES.

AN extradition treaty between England and Holland has been ratified.

IN a Welsh court recently, eleven of the twelve jurors were named Jones.

IF you see a policeman aim at a dog, don't run—try to get as near the dog as possible.

"CAN you return my love, dearest Julia?" "Certainly, sir. I don't want it, I'm sure."

THE Saratoga wriggle is the latest fashionable absurdity adopted by the girl of the period.

IT is stated that the daily papers in New York receive annually nearly $9-000,000 for advertising.

A MODERN proverb. The man who does not hang out his shingle and advertise dies and leaves no sign.

A MAINE husband wanted to bet his wife that she could whip a panther; but she saw the joke, and refused to try.

A LOUISVILLE gentleman says: "There is something about dogs I never could get used to." He alluded to fleas.

MRS. PARTINGTON is collecting autocrats, and will be grateful for specimens of the handwriting of any extinguished character.

Is them common dog sausage? inquired a venerable looking lady, as she surveyed a bunch of bananas over her spectacles the other day.

WHEN a Mississippi paper tells of a man of eighty being "stricken down in the prime of life," we'd like to know what old age is in that state.

"HUSBAND," said the wife of a young clergyman, "read me one of your sermons, I feel dreadfully wakeful to-night, and I wish to sleep."

COMMODORE VANDERBILT admits that he isn't much on orthography, but Blinkers asks: What in thunder does a man worth $87,000,000 care about spelling?

ACCORDING to the Milwaukee News, a young lady asked a bookseller's clerk if he had "Festus?" "No," was the answer, "but I'm afraid a boil is coming on the back of my neck."

A NAVY Department clerk took his girl out riding recently, and because he told her that he didn't need a dashboard, as her feet would answer every purpose, she won't speak to him any more.

"YOU don't say so!" exclaimed Mrs. Smiggins at Catskill, when told the view from the Mountain House extended over 10,000 square miles—"you don't say so; why London is only 3,000 miles off; point it out, please?"

AN old gentleman announces that he has an old and reliable bunion which he is desirous to exchange for a more modern sort of barometer that will not get so excited at every little shower that comes up.

A WOMAN died of consumption in Jeffersonville, Ky., the other day, and the man who wrote her obituary says that she "gently strode into the darkness of eternal night at half-past six o'clock in the morning."

A PAISLEY manufacturer got, by some accident, a severe cut across the nose, and having no court-plaster at hand, stuck on his unfortunate organ one of his gum tickets, on which was the usual intimation: "Warrented three hundred and fifty yards long."

A WELL known brother of the press remarks in a recent issue: "It is not our fault that we are red headed and small, and the next time one of those overgrown rural roosters in a ball room reaches down for our head, and suggests that some fellow has lost a rosebud out of his button hole, there will be trouble."

"PAPA do you think Beech—" "Hush Johnnie." "But papa, don't you think Beech.—" "Didn't you hear me tell you to stop your noise, sir? I won't have you talking about these things. Go in and get your face washed." And Johnnie with tears in his eyes wants to know why papa won't tell him whether beechnuts are ripe.

WHAT can be more startling, asks the Washington Star, than to see a delicate and fascinating young lady with a long train suddenly turn around, without giving the unsuspecting individual behind her any warning whatever, gently stoop, reach back with her right foot and kick desperately? She is going to cross the street, and is merely switching off her train in the new direction.

SAYS the Detroit Free Press: "An old man and his wife who came in by the Central road yesterday morning, saw about thirty hacks at the door of the depot, and about thirty hackmen shouted 'hack' at them. The man took it all as a high compliment, and turning to the old lady he said: "I tell you, mother, they think we are something great, or they'd never had all these carriages down here to meet us. I wonder how they knew we were coming."

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, August 15, 1874

THE latest political dodge in Missouri is to start a third party to beat the Democracy. They may start three dozen parties and still they won't beat the Democracy.

THE English cricketeers have come to the conclusion that even the "all English eleven" will have to be called out to beat the Yankees. Our boys have astonished the beef-eaters.

THE Philadelphia Press accounts for the result of the late elections on the ground that the bulk of the Republican voters in the South are black. This is a murky fact, and accounts for the election returns.

SPECIAL Treasury Agent, D. F Huston of Philadelphia has been spending the most of his time in playing base ball, and it is also charged that he misappropriated funds. He has been removed from office and will be afforded ample opportunities to play base ball.

THE World claims that Ben Butler is a poet, and says that it has the documents to prove it. These consist of two poems in Butler's handwriting dedicated respectively to John Calvin and Wm. Penn. But perhaps after all Ben only gobbled them when he was at New Orleans.

THE Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats, Gen. Smith, has resigned his position, in compliance with a request from Secretary Bristow. The reason why the Secretary asked Gen. Smith to resign was because he was spending a great deal of money without any practical results in making boiler tests.

SEVERAL days ago we made the remark that Grant is too much engaged seeking pleasure at race courses and watering places to give the least attention to the case of Gen. Fitz John Porter. It don't seem to make any difference to him how much or how long a true and brave soldier suffers. His enjoyment must not be interfered with. These words not only provoked the wrath of the Gazette, but have been very generally republished throughout the country. We take this occasion to reaffirm them.

THERE is more than usual significance in the remark of the Boston Journal that Gov. Talbot will be renominated by the Republicans, and that Mr. Gaston will be the Democratic nominee. It predicts that the latter will sweep the large cities, but the country towns will more than make up the deficiency. It puts the probable Republican plurality at 10,000 to 12,000. Why, it was only two years ago that Massachusetts gave 75,000 Republican majority. When its own partisans only claim 10,000 or 12,000 'plurality'—which was its 'majority' last year—it begins to look as though the Bay State was going Democratic in 1874. It may not, but we make the prediction that Gen. Butler will neither be elected Governor nor to Congress from the Gloucester District.

WHEN Parliament placed Prince Leopold on the pension list, all of Victoria's children were cared for, and very handsomely cared for, too. The grants now made to the royal family annually are as follows: The Queen's civil list £385,000, of which, however, only £60,000 is paid into Her Majesty's privy purse; the Prince of Wales, £40,000; the Princess of Wales, £10,000; the Crown Princess of Germany £8,000; the Duke of Edinburgh, £25,000; the Duke of Connaught, £15,000; the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louise, £6,000 each; the Duchess of Teck, £5,000; the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and her mother, the Duchess of Cambridge, £3,000 each; and the Duke of Cambridge, £12,000. This gives a total of £524,000, which is, of course, exclusive of the revenue derived by the Queen from the Duchy of Lancaster and by the Prince of Wales from the Duchy of Cornwall. And now Prince Leopold comes in for £10,000.

THE Moses of South Carolina is in rather an unpleasant situation. His principal backers for a re-election are convicted criminals. The Charleston Courier has collected a list of all the convicts pardoned, and it amounts during a period of only 19 months to the astounding number of 421. Besides these there were 25 or 30 others who were pardoned in a batch, and no record was made of the performance. Of the 421, 21 had been convicted and sentenced for murder, 25 for manslaughter, 16 for rape, 5 for infanticide, 33 for burglary, 24 for arson, 12 for malfeasance in office, and the rest for less heinous crimes. Every county official who has been sentenced for malfeasance in office has been pardoned. Concerning the strength which this motley army of rascals will give Moses, the Courier says: "Around each criminal has gathered a small circle of friends of the same kidney. Four hundred and twenty-one pardons should be equal to a body-guard of 4,000 criminals and friends of criminals who may be relied on to do the Governor's dirty work in November. Of course the 4,000 may not keep their promises; but they are expected to do so, and, as the character of Moses is irretrievably gone, it matters very little whether he rolls in the gutter every day or only once a week. Playing a desperate game, he will make every card count; and his main reliance is the support of a band of adherents who can commit any crime to help him and themselves, because his re-election will enable them to steal and kill with impunity."

AN AFFLICTED PEOPLE.

It looks as though the unfortunate tax-payers of the District of Columbia were never going to escape from the troubles that environ them. The story of the shameless jobbery of Shepherd and his gang of confederates is too recent to need recapitulation. The Joint Committee of Investigation, after spending some two months in hearing testimony, were so thoroughly convinced that the District government was conducted on a fraudulent basis, that it recommended unanimously its abolition and the substitution of a Commission to wind up the affairs of the District, and protect the people from utter spoliation.

So complete and convincing were the proofs of fraud and jobbery on the part of the mis-named Board of Public Works, that the bill abolishing the entire District government,—which removed all the unworthy officials,—passed without even the shadow of opposition in either house of Congress. With the passage of the abolishing act the people of the District began to breathe more freely, and felt that the day of robbery had passed. But in the appointment of the Commission, President Grant dampened the hopes of the people by appointing Shepherd to a place on the Commission. The prompt and emphatic action of the Senate in rejecting Shepherd's name again inspired the people with hope.

But after all they have been doomed to a sad disappointment. The three Commissioners, if they are not themselves tainted with the prevailing corruption of the times, certainly listen to corrupt counsellors. Their first act was to make Shepherd's Private Secretary, Secretary of the Board. This had a very bad look, and those who had fondly hoped to see a general reform instituted felt that their hopes were likely to prove only vanity and vexation of spirit. The first act of the new Board was a very fair index of their subsequent proceedings. It has put in office only the men who were legislated out by act of Congress, so that the District is today practically under the same Ring that made a Congressional investigation an absolute necessity last winter. The corrupt contractors after being turned out of place and power by act of Congress, have been reinstated by the Board to the exclusion of honest men and men of known integrity.

Very naturally the tax-payers of the District begin to protest against the action of the Board, but whether their protests will be heeded is quite another question. The very men who made false and fraudulent measurements under the old Board have been chosen to the same position under the new, and Mr. Magruder, Treasurer of the defunct Board is still permitted to have control of the books and accounts of the District, in clear violation of the Act of Congress, and is still practically Treasurer of the new Board. These Commissioners do not profit much by the lessons of experience. They may think that they are saving the Radical party by giving countenance to men who were so corrupt that Congress unanimously, by a special act, deprived them of office, but they are badly mistaken. They are simply identifying themselves with corruption which will be sifted to the uttermost depths when Congress again assembles. The Radical leaders can no longer prevent investigations, and the gentlemen who are now engaged in winding up the affairs of the District government, are only putting a rope around their own necks.

OUR GRAIN SHIPMENTS.

An Eastern statistician gives the grain shipments from this country during the years ending June 30 1873, and June 30, 1874, in round numbers at 200,000,000 bushels with an aggregate value of $200,000,000. This is by far the largest amount of grain ever shipped from this country during the same period of time, and just about pays the interest on our bonds held abroad. It is not anticipated that there will be any diminution of the shipments of grain this year, but rather that there will be an increase since we have an unusually large surplus, and the demand is still strong in all the European markets. However, it must not be taken as an absolute certainty that we will find a market for 100,000,000 bushels of our grain at last year's prices, from the fact that as yet there is nothing definite as to what the home products of Europe are going to be.

The demand for American grain is just in proportion to the state of the European harvest. If it is light, the demand increases, but if it is heavy, it falls off accordingly. As yet no definite estimate of the crops of Europe has been made, but there is a fair presumption that there will be an increase. If they should fall under the average, a stimulus would be added to the demand. In England especially, since 1871, the prices of flour and grain have ruled high, and many believe that they cannot be much longer maintained. A fall in prices would be as bad, if not worse, than a slackening of demand.

Touching the question of future prices, the best idea can be formed by a comparison of statistics. In the Statistical Abstract of the United Kingdom for the years 1858 to 1872, inclusive, we find an account of foreign wheat imported and British wheat marketed, with the average monthly prices. From 1858 to 1864 the quantities of British wheat sold were collected from 290 towns, in England and Wales, while from 1865 to 1872 they were taken from 150 towns only. For the first period the least quantity sold 3,588,085 quarters in 1862, and the greatest 5,498,202 quarters in 1859. The average price for the year was 55 shillings 5 pence in 1862, and 43 shillings 9 pence in 1859, the former price being the highest of the period, and the latter the next to the lowest. Taking periods of four or five months, we find the highest averages to be 60 shillings for the five months November to March, 1861-5, and the lowest 40 shillings for the year 1864, and the five months November tc March, 1858-9. The largest imports from the United States were 21,765,087 cwts., in 1862, when the prices were highest, and the smallest 170,321 cwts., in 1859, when the prices were lowest. The statistics of this period show that the supply of British home-grown wheat controls the British market. The difference between abundance and scarcity of home-grown wheat caused the price per quarter to fall from 50 shillings to 40 shillings, and the aggregate importation to sink from over 50,000,000 in 1872 to 21,000,000 in 1859, and the portion furnished by the United States declined from 21,000 cwts. to almost nothing.

Taking the second period, from 1862 to 1872, and adding the year 1813, we find that the least quantity of British wheat sold in any one year was 2,441,943 quarters in 1873, and the greatest 3,579,623 quarters in 1865. The average price was 58 shillings 8 pence in 1873, and 41 shillings 10 pence in 1865. The latter is the lowest price of the series, but the price of 1873 was exceeded both by 1867 and 1868. These, however, were years of very low supply of British wheat, the figures being 2,724,623 and 2,679,908 quarters respectively, which is but little in excess of 1872 and 1873, the only years showing a smaller supply of home growth. For a period of months, the highest price is an average of 70 shillings for the ten months October to July, 1867-8, and of the lowest is 40 shillings for the same period of 1864-5. The aggregate importations of wheat and flour from foreign countries were 50,000,000 cwts. in 1873, 47,600,000 in 1872, 39,100,000 in 1867, and 36,500,000 in 1868, while in 1865 but 25,800,000 cwts. were imported, being the smallest importation for any year of the period, as that of 1873 is the greatest. The imports from the United States were 22,000,000 cwts. in 1873, and only 1,500,000 cwts. in 1865. So we find that the second period fully confirms the conclusions which we drew from the first, namely, that the English crop controls the market price and the importations; the extremes of average price for periods of five to eight months following the harvests being 70 and 38 shillings, and the aggregate importations ranging from 50,000,000 cwts. in years of scarcity to 20,000,000 or 25,000,000 cwts. in years of abundance.

A third point which is important to consider is the extent to which prices of wheat may possibly drop within the next six months. English prices have averaged so far this year about 62 shillings a quarter, which in this age of improved transportation may be called unusually high. We find on reference to the tables that between July and December, 1862, there was a decline from 57 shillings to 46 shillings in the monthly average, and in 1868 there was a fall from 68 shillings in June to 50 shillings in December. Upon the supposition with which we started, that the English crops this year turns out a good one, these years 1871 and 1868 furnish the only parallels to the present situation. If, then, the conditions we have supposed should be realized by the gathering in of a good harvest in England, we should expect to see the average gold prices of wheat in that kingdom fall to 50, or perhaps 45 shillings per quarter, which means, of course, with anything short of famine in this country, a corresponding fall in our own market.

—The quarter above spoken of represents a quarter of a ton, or 8 bushels of wheat.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

The result of the North Carolina election was what we predicted it would be if there was no interference with the freedom of the ballot. The Democrats carry the State by a majority ranging from five to ten thousand and elect seven out of the eight Congressmen. Two years ago the Democrats fairly carried the election, even after the Administration had spent a vast corruption fund, but were counted out by an outrageous system of fraud.

While North Carolina has not been as badly misruled as some of the other carpet-bag States, yet her people long ago became tired of their Radical oppressors, whom they were anxious to cast off. But until the present year it seems that they have not had the power to free themselves from their oppressors. But to all appearances the work has been fully accomplished this year, and henceforth the Old North State will be found journeying along the road to prosperity. While it is true that the Radical Ring has stolen a large sum of money from the tax-payers, the amount is far less than in some of the other States which have been plundered by a similar gang. The people fully expect to be able, in a very few years, to annihilate all traces of Radical spoliation. If the other Southern States desire to prosper they will have to rouse themselves and throw off their carpet-bag and scallywag rulers. Prosperity cannot come as long as they remain in power. In Tennessee, also, the election was a very decided Democratic and Conservative triumph.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

On Thursday last, Judge Ballard of the United States District Court at Louisville, delivered a very important decision, touching the responsibilities of express companies and common carriers. The suit, which was between the Bank of Louisville and the Planter's Bank of Louisville against the Adams Express Company for the recovery of $16,000, was tried some three weeks ago and on Thursday Judge Ballard disposed of a motion for a new trial made by the plaintiffs. The above-mentioned banks, some five years since, intrusted with this company a sum of money amounting to $16,000, to be conveyed from a point in Louisiana to the said banks in that city. While in transit the money was destroyed by fire, the result of an accident to a bridge in the State of Tennessee. Though suit for the recovery of the money was entered shortly afterwards, the case dragged along until its termination in the time and manner above stated.

From a very elaborate report of the case, which appeared in the Courier-Journal of Friday last, we condense the history of the case, which is substantially as follows: The Southern Express Company and the Adams Express Company are engaged each in the business of carrying money and other articles from one part of the country to another for hire, at the request of any who offers such articles to them for carriage. They do not use in their business any vehicles of their own except such as are required to transport the articles, entrusted to them, to and from railroad depots, and to and from steamboat landings. They use railroads, steamboats and other public conveyances of the country. These conveyances are not subject to their control, but are governed entirely by the companies and persons to whom they belong. The packages entrusted to them are at all times, while on these public conveyances, in the care of one of their own messengers or agents. These companies are engaged in carrying by the railroads through Louisiana and Mississippi to Humboldt, Tenn., and thence over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad to Louisville, Ky., under a contract by which they divide the compensation in proportion to the distance the article is transported by the respective companies. Between Humboldt, Tenn., and Louisville, Ky., both companies employ the same messenger, but this messenger south of the northern boundary of the State of Tennessee is subject entirely to the orders of the Southern Express Company, and north of that boundary is subject entirely to the orders of the Adams Express Company.

These express companies are in the habit of charging one price when they undertake to insure the safe delivery of the articles entrusted to them—that is, when they do not modify their ordinary responsibility as common carriers, and of charging another and lower price when their responsibility is limited. The Louisiana National Bank was aware of these regulations, and had in its possession printed blank receipts, or bills of lading, showing in the body, the conditions and exceptions upon which the companies would undertake to carry at the lower rate, and in the margin the printed blank for the rate at which they would insure. Having received a letter from the plaintiff directing the forwarding by express of the sum of $13,528 15, the bank, by its teller, filled the blanks in that part of the bill of lading which contained the conditions and exceptions, and presented it to the Southern Express Company for its signature and delivered the package of money addressed to the plaintiff without stating who was the owner. The bill of lading was signed and redelivered to the teller of the Lovisville National Bank, and forwarded by him to the plaintiff at Louisville. It does not appear that the receipt was read at the time of its delivery, or that the attention of the officers of the Louisiana National Bank was called specially to the exceptions contained in it, but, as before stated, the bank was aware of these exceptions and of the stipulations for the lesser rate of compensation.

This package was carried by the Southern Express Company from New Orleans to Humboldt, Tenn., and there delivered to the joint messenger of the Southern and Adams Express Companies. While it was in the custody of this messenger between Humboldt and the northern line of the State of Tennessee, the car in which the package was contained was precipitated through a trestle work on the line of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, at or near Budd's Creek, and the car and package were destroyed by fire.

The following is the material par of the receipt, with its accompanying stipulations, which is the ordinary receipt issued by express companies, in which it will be observed certain reservations as to the liability are made on the part of the Express Company:

"SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY,
"Express Forwarders

"No. 2.—$13,528 15. JULY 26, 1869.

"Received from the Louisiana National Bank one package, sealed and said to contain $13,528 15, addressed 'Bank of Kentucky, Louisville, Kentucky.'

"Upon the special acceptance and agreement that this company is to forward the same to its agent nearest or most convenient to destination only, and there deliver the same to other parties to complete the transaction, such delivery to terminate all liability of this company for such damage; and also that this company are not to be liable in any manner, or to any extent for any loss or damage * * * of such package or of its contents * * * occasioned * * * by fire or steam. The shipper and owner hereby severally agree that all the stipulations and conditions in this receipt contained shall extend to and inure to the benefit of each and every company or person, to whom the Southern Express Company may entrust or deliver the above-described property for transportation, and shall define and limit the liability therefor of such other company or person."

At the original trial of the case counsel for the banks asked the court to charge the jury that these reservations were null and void, as being against public policy, and that common carriers, when they become bailees of property for a consideration, for transportation, were only entitled to release when the destruction of the goods was caused by the act of God, and that the breaking of a railroad trestle, and the subsequent burning of the express car was not an act of God as contemplated by the law. Judge Ballard refused to so charge the jury, and upon this refusal the motion for a new trial was based. Judge Ballard in refusing the motion cited the cases of Dorr vs. N. J. Steam Navigation Co., 1 Kernan, 485. Wells vs. the Steam Navigation Co., 4 Selden, 375 and 2 Comstock, 204. Richard Grace vs. Alvin Adams, &c., 100 Mass., 505. Halford vs. Adams, 2 Duer, 480. York Co., vs., Central R. R., 3 Wallace, 107, and many others, in which the liabilities of common carriers are clearly defined, in which the doctrine is maintained that they are only exempt from liabities arising from the act of God, as that term is legally understood, and then said in conclusion:

> I have profound respect for the opinions of the learned courts, which I have noticed, but I think that they are opposed to the general current of authorities—that they are founded on fallacious and misleading propositions, and that they disregard the well-settled principles of law.
>
> The motion for a new trial is overruled.

We commend this unique decision of Judge Ballard to the legal fraternity as well as to our jurists. If the opinion stands, it will be a very difficult matter to determine just what the liabilities of common carriers are, and one will be very careful about the stipulations of the receipt from the bailee.

CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM LAWRENCE of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee on War Claims, has written a long letter to the Cincinnati Commercial, in which he gives some interesting facts. He says the claims now pending before Congress reach about $20,000,000, many of which are test claims, which, if successful, will be followed by very many millions more. The judgments of the Court of Claims for the year 1873 amounted to $489,034. The claims paid under relief acts by Congress for the same year were $979,748. He could not state the amount paid on allowance of the departments, but it was immense, and included $1,960,679 for claims for captured and abandoned property. In concluding his letter Mr. Lawrence says: "On political questions the people and the press are vigilant. But they should be more vigilant in watching the non-political votes of members of Congress, or their failure to vote, than they are. If they were so, the "lobby" would be deprived of much of its power. I venture to say that the House Committee on War Claims at the last session of Congress did more work than the whole Supreme Court of some of our States in a whole year, and yet, as their work was not necessarily political, the people know but little of it. One of the first claims reported against asked for nearly a million. Others but little less met the same fate. Not one man in a thousand is aware of the fact that claims most fraudulent in character and amount have been urged with immense power and influence. One member of the lobby declared his purpose to expend $3,000 to defeat the nomination of a certain member of Congress who was regarded as an obstacle in the way of some large claims."

THE New York Sun, speaking of the third termers, says: The Hon. Sam Bard probably the ablest controversial writer in the United States, with the single exception of the Rev. James Harlan, of the Washington Chronicle, is wielding his powerful pen vigorously in favor of the re-election of President Grant. Mr. Bard has edited more different newspapers in less time than any other journalist in the country. He is the President of the first Third Term Club that has been formed, and is likewise Postmaster at Atlanta, Georgia. If Bard and Harlan together can not secure for Grant the coveted third term it will be useless for anybody else to attempt it.

THE Democrats of Washington county held their Convention on the 3d. of August when the following nominations were made:

Legislature—Dr. W. G. Barnett, James Kerr, John Birch; District Attorney, L. McCarrell; Commissioner, S. S. Huston, Poor Director, B. A. Bartilson; Auditor, Sam'l Wilson; Coroner, J. N. Horn; Surveyor, J. G. Ruple; Congressional Conferees, Wm. Workman; Wm. C. Bryant; Daniel McGregor; Delegates to State Convention, Isaac Newkirk, Senatorial Delegate; Wm. J. Markwell, S. P. Riddile, John P. Charlton Representative Delegates

AMONG the documents forwarded to Washington from Mississippi in order to induce the Government to send Federal troops to Vicksburg for the purpose of influencing the municipal election in that city, was a resolution from a political club in Jackson, the members of which solemnly pledged themselves to support Grant for a third term.

IT has just come out that the late boiler experiments at Sandy Hook and Pittsburgh cost the Government sixty thousand dollars, although they really amounted to nothing as a means of information. At this rate a man might about as well make his own boiler experiments, and not trouble Congress with his matters of life and death.

FIGURES establish the fact that foreign immigration has thus far fallen off one-half from that of last year. And as emigrants have been unusually great, the balance against us for 1874 is very serious.

AND NEGLEY, ALSO.

[N. Y. Tribune.]

Verily the way of the salary grabber is hard and thorny. Here is Congressman Conger of the VIIth Michigan District in a fair way of having his political life brought to a sudden and melancholy end. He had things all nicely arranged for a renomination, and the prospect for another term seemed unclouded, when without warning the two leading organs in the two strongest Republican counties in his district came out against him, denouncing him for taking the back pay after he had voted against the law, and declaring that he could not be re-elected, His opponent for the Republican nomination is Mr. B. W. Huston.

THE RING SAFE BURGLARY.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE AGAINST WHITLEY MISSING AND PROBABLY STOLEN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—One of the strongest links in the chain of evidence against Col. H. C. Whitley in the safe burglary case, as developed by the joint select committee of Congress, was his signature in the receipt book of the Franklin Telegraph Company. It will be remembered that Hayes, on his arrival in Washington in the early part of April, did not find the person Whitley told him he would meet at the Metropolitan Hotel. He thereupon telegraphed to Whitley that fact. Whitley declared when before the committee that no such despatch was ever received by him; but when Hayes came forward and testified the committee had the manager of the Franklin Telegraph Company at Washington subpœnaed, and he produced the original despatch sent by Hayes to Whitley. Then the committee summoned the New York manager of the Franklin Company, and he produced the messenger's receipt book containing Whitley's signature proving that he actually received the message and receipted for it. Several competent experts in handwriting swore positively that the signature in the receipt book was beyond doubt in Whitley's handwriting.

Now this important piece of original evidence has strangely and mysteriously disappeared. The manager of the Franklin Telegraph Company has made a diligent search after it, but has been unable to discover any traces of it. He has communicated with every member of the committee, the clerk and the short hand reporters, and nobody knows what became of it. The following letters are the latest received by the manager:

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Aug. 1, 1874.

MY DEAR SIR: On my return yesterday I found your letter of inquiry in relation to receipt book. I do not know where it is. It was the rule of the committee to leave all such papers in the hands of our clerk or short hand reporter. I saw the book in the committee room just before final adjournment. I think our clerk or our short hand reporter, Mr. Bartlett, now Secretary to the Hon. H. B. Bristow, might give you information on the subject,

Yours truly, W. B. ALLISON.

CONNERSVILLE, IND., Aug. 3, 1874.

DEAR SIR: When your telegram came I was away from home, but had been previously written to on the subject by Mr. Riddle. I had replied to him referring to the case, and knowing that he would communicate with your office I hardly thought it necessary when the telegram came to hand to make further reply. Upon further reflection, inasmuch as that book is so essential to the ends of justice, I have thought best to say that I am confident that I have not seen it since the time it was used last in the committee. Our clerk was frequently cautioned to take especial care of evidence of that character, and as he was always faithful and watchful I fear with you that it has been stolen. I regret that I am unable to throw any light upon its whereabouts. Very truly, &c. J. M. WILSON.

There is no doubt entertained as to what became of this book. Some one of Whitely's men stole it, or had it stolen.

PROLIFIC INDIAN TRIBE.

[Virginia City (Nev.) Enterprise.]

We hear much said about the "noble red man" disappearing before the march of civilization, and in some quarters predictions are freely hazarded that in time he will become extinct—pass away with the dodo. Whatever may be the case with other tribes, the Piute has no notion of passing away. To "increase and multiply" appears to be the first care and the great pride of the average adult Piute. It looks somewhat as if "Lo" were bound to occupy the land in case his productiveness shall continue. The Piutes are a remarkably healthy people. They are seldom sick, and we hear of very few deaths among them. The few who die appear to die of old age. There appear to be about one hundred births to one death. Hardly a squaw that is over sixteen and under sixty years of age can be seen who has not a pappoose slung on her back, and some of them surpass the wife of the martyred John Rodgers in evidences of prolificness. The women do not appear to be much addicted to twins but the little ones come marching along quite rapidly in single file. The Piutes are certainly multiplying more rapidly than any other people in the State. Even astonishingly old women among them bear children. "What shall be done with these people?" will one of these days be a qeustion that must be answered in some way. The women are virtuous and the men temperate, and as long as they remain so there seems to be no likelihood of their dying off. Among the Piutes to work is considered no disgrace, and their biggest brave is not ashamed to be seen handling an axe or a saw. The women are quite industrious and the men are always ready to work when coin is shown them. Their greatest vice and their ruling passion is gambling. They play among themselves. and when they have money cards are never out of their hands. All is now lovely with these children of the deserts, as they are not yet so numerous but that the cast-off clothing of the whites suffices for all, male and semale, great and small, and the cold victuals given away in all our towns is more than enough to feed them, but the time will come when this will not be the case. Then some place must be found and some provision made for Lo, Mrs. Lo, and the little Los.

A FAINT SOUND FROM MORTON.

From the St. Louis Republican.

We have read Senator Morton's speech delivered at Terre Haute, last Friday night, and our unavoidable conclusion is, that the Senator is growing old. And not only that he is growing old, but that the party to which he tied his fortunes twenty year ago is passing into decreptitude, and its well worn suit of "principles" is becoming threadbare. There was a time, and it is not so very long ago, when Morton's words rang the length and breath of the land carrying with them a sledge-hammer force. Then Morton was a giant in the land; the controversy he challenged was always most earnest and bitter; the opposition he provoked always most strenuous and uncompromising. But we can find nothing in the "key-note of the campaign" which he uttered last Friday night at Terre Haute to invite even serious attention, much less anything to arouse positive opposition or resentment. The speech under consideration not only failed to show the impress of a strong and aggressive mind such as we have been wont to discern in Morton's speeches but it is absolutely pitiable in the contrasts it affords to his earlier efforts.

MR. POLAND'S MISTAKE.

THE WAY IN WHICH HE BROKE SENATOR POWELL CLAYTON'S HEAD.

[New York Sun.]

When Mr. Poland procured the appointment of a committee to investigate the condition of affairs in Arkansas, he could hardly have anticipated what the result would be. The investigation was ordered in the interest of Clayton, one of the distinguished leaders of the Administration party, who was selected to assist Starkweather in preparing an authoritative statement of the principles of the Republican party as it is now constituted and Clayton was the chief manager of Arkansas affairs during the period in which the worst robberies and frauds were perpetrated. He was likewise the confidential friend and representative in Arkansas of President Grant, who intrusted him with the distribution of Federal patronage in that State, and interfered with the United States courts in order to save him from the penitentiary when he was indicted by a Republican Grand Jury for gross election frauds. In return for these favors he was expected to see to it that the electoral vote of Arkansas in 1873 should be cast for Grant, and the evidence taken by the sub-committee which has been holding sessions in Little Rock shows how it was done. It should be borne in mind that this evidence comes from the scoundrels who committed the frauds; who, in their eagerness to get rid of Baxter, come forward and testify to their own infamy. The State officials in Little Rock, who were all the creatures of Clayton, had the sole power to count and declare the vote of Arkansas in that year, and they declared that Baxter had a majority of 3,111 votes. Now these same men say that this was a lie and a fraud, and testify under oath that the true returns show that Brooks, who ran on the Greeley ticket, but has since turned his coat, had a majority of 9,653! The revelations in regard to the way in which the electoral vote was fraudulently given to Grant are still more startling, and are concisely stated in the Chicago Tribune as follows:

"Brooks ran behind the Greeley ticket and Baxter ran ahead of the Grant ticket. Therefore, after the returns had been manipulated a first time, to deprive the Greely-Brooks ticket of 10,000 votes (electing Baxter), it was found necessary to go over the returns a second time and work in an extra 3,000 for the Grant-Baxter ticket, in order to elect the whole of that ticket. These changes required correspondence with distant county seats, and caused great delay; and the popular vote for Presidential Electors was not ready to be officially declared at Little Rock until some weeks after the Grant Electors had, 'in due form,' returned the vote of Arkansas as for Grant and Wilson."

It is evident that Poland misapprehended the situation of Arkansas. His political friends in that State make no concealment of their villainy, and look upon the art of whitewashing with surpreme disdain. Poland ought to have gone to Little Rock himself. If he had taken the personal supervision of the investigation these shocking exposures might have been avoided.

HE LOOKED GUILTY.

[Columbia (S. C.) Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.]

A lawyer from Chester, a heavy negro county, gives me many incidents illustrating the African's judicial capacity. Not long since a negro offender was brought before a negro Trial Justice. The prisoner's offense was, in fact, no offense at all, and it was only out of malice that he was arrested. A white man—a most respectable farmer—had given him some cotton seed, and he had taken it without a thought but that the title was good. But another negro claimed the cotton seed, and had darkey No. 1 arrested for stealing. The Trial Justice heard the testimony and sentenced the poor negro to ten day's imprisonment and twenty dollars fine, although there was not a particle of testimony upon which he could reasonably base a conviction. It happened that the Circuit Court was in session, and the Justice was informed that an innocent man was in jail. He had the Justice before him in Court and inquired for the testimony, which the law declares shall be reduced to writing.

"I hain't got any," said the black Justice. "I don't do no writing in my court. I keeps it all in my head."

"What testimony did you have against this man?" demanded the Judge.

He could not give any.

"Then why did you convict him?" the Judge asked.

"'Cause, sah, I noticed him close, and he looked guilty."

"You convicted him, then, on his looks, and not on the evidence?"

"Yes, sah, he looked guilty, and I found him guilty."

The black judicial officer was thereupon given some wholesome advice as to how to conduct his "court," and departed with a bow and a "Yes, sah."

I asked the lawyer as to the other Chester county officials. He informed me that the county was represented in the Legislature by three members, all negroes. One of them was a preacher, whose peculiarity was that he would never take more for his vote than ten dollars. He did not think it was wrong to sell his vote, provided he did not exact an exorbitant price. Ten dollars he conceived to be the fair figure. "This thing of gettin' a hundred dollars for a vote," he says, "is all wrong; ten dollars is as much as it is wof."

OHIO NEWS.

WOOSTER will have water works.

CANTON is distressed with burglars.

AUGUST PFENDLER, an inmate of the Stark county Infirmary, committed suicide by hanging a few days ago.

BURGLARS entered the stable of the Rev. Mr. Miller, of Mansfield on Sunday night last, and stole a set of harness.

A FULL corps of engineers have commenced to survey and locate the line of the Valley Railroad south from Canton.

ON Sunday, August 2. the corner stone of the new Catholic Church, of St. Peter's Congregation, Upper Sandusky, was laid with appropriate ceremonies.

SAYS the Cadiz Sentinel: Isaac Beckett, of Archer township, while hunting recently, caught a squirrel, which is of pure white color. It is quite a curiosity.

THE annual reunion of the old "Sherman Brigade"—Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Ohio Infantry—will be held at Mt. Gilead on the 10th of September next.

THE Northern Ohio Fair will be held in Cleveland from the 14th to the 18th of September, The State Fair will be held at Columbus, September 7th to 11th inclusive.

THOMAS BEER, late member of the Ohio Constitutional Convention from Crawford County, has been appointed by Gov. Allen Judge of Common Pleas in Crawford District. in place of Judge A. M. Jackson, who has resigned and moved to Cleveland.

HARRY MARTZ, a colored man, indicted or murder, and Joe Zog, indicted for assault to commit a rape, broke jail Tuesday night, at Bellefontaine, Martz is thirty years old, five feet and seven inches high. Zog is eighteen years, and has light complexion.

HIGHWAY robbers infest the vicinity of Cambridge. One night last week they accosted John Barnes about a mile from Cambridge and demanded his money. Barnes ran, and the scoundrels fired several shots after him, three of which struck, but did not seriously injure him.

THE John McLain, of Mercer county, Pa., who stole carpenter tools from Fred. Hoffman, Henry Rowland and others of this city, and was tried on a charge of the same before Esquire Rany, is now in our county jail, in default of bail awaiting a hearing before a higher court. Most of the stolen tools have been recovered [Mahoning Vindicator.

ON Sunday evening of last week a child of George Simmons, of Peru, two years of age, came running to his mother swallowing and gasping for breath, and died in three or four minutes. The family believing he had swallowed a thimble, Dr. Kreider was called to make a post mortem examination, and found a flat-headed tack in the large bronchial tube of the left lung, the head being downwards.

SAYS the New Lisbon Patriot: On las Sunday night during the storm, the barn of Widow Magehan, who resides on the Steubenville road, some three miles south of this place, was struck by lightning, and together with it contents consisting of hay oats and wheat, was destroyed. Subscriptions are being raised to aid in replacing the loss, and we learn that our citizens are subscribing liberally.

LOVE'S CHOICE.

Do you remember, dear, my love,
Our parting in the twilight-lane,
When brighter than the stars above
Your eyes shone through the dewy rain,
And made me say good-bye again,
And held me, that I could not move?

Too fond to grieve, too sad to smile,
I yielded to their silent power;—
And was it but a breathing-while,
Or was it through a spell-bound hour,
I kissed your face, an upturned flower,
Whose sweetness did my soul beguile?

And then I said, "Farewell, my sweet!
The hour has come and we must part;
But, through the long years ere we meet,
Which will you bear within your heart
To comfort you when I depart—
Remembrance, or oblivion fleet?

"—A memory of all the bliss
That made the dying hours so bright,
From the first timid, trembling kiss
I dared to give you one dear night,
Lost in a vision of delight,
Down to the perfect joy of this?

"—Forgetfulness of all the pain
That happiest lovers learn to know—
The doubts that come and come again,
The haunting fears that will not go,
The vague, faint chill presaging woe,
Unconquered by love's proud disdain?

"—Which would you have, sweet? Now decide,
Forgotten pain, remembered joy?"
"Ah, dearest!" then you said, and sighed,
"Love's pain is but a brief annoy,
But rich delights that never cloy
Are to his memories allied.

"Then bid my heart love's joy retain,
And sum felicity in this,
That all its treasures still remain;
And till we meet and live again,
You shall forget love's passing pain,
And I'll remember all its bliss.

—Kate Hiller in Lippincott's Magazine for August.

"DON'T CARE."

THAT'S WHAT TWO FASHIONABLE YOUNG LADIES TOOK IN THEIRS.

[Denver Tribune.]

It is said that the crusaders, while they remorselessly shut up every place where intoxicating beverages are sold, spared those delightful apparatuses whence, by a simple and dexterous twist of the wrist, the sweet-scented youth will give it to you hot, cold, or otherwise. It was noticed during the season of the crusades that the crusaders very frequently worshiped before the marble shrine, and wetted their whistles and whetted their zeal by copious draughts of foaming nectar, lemon, vanilla and "so forth."

The habits acquired by those self-devoted females during their ramblings among the sinners have become chronic among many, as the following incident will illustrate:

A few days ago two gay and handsome ladies, both members of the *bon ton* of Denver society, stepped in at the drug store in the post-office block. One of them had just received a letter from her sister at Boulder, and she was "just dying" to see a photograph contained in the letter. They stopped instinctively before the magnificent soda fountain, when the following conversation ensued:

"What will you have in yours, Nellie?"

Nellie (reading letter): "She writes that her child is sick, dear."

"Oh, never mind that stupid letter, Nellie; tell the man what you'll take in your soda."

Nellie (still reading letter): "Soda, dear? oh, yes—let's see—anything—don't care; love."

This accommodating young gentleman was not in the least surprised at the answer. For, strange as it may appear, the number of ladies who "don't care" what they take in their soda are very many. He turned into the glass a good stiff drink of "don't care," and then paused while Nellie made up her mind. She cast her eyes over the labels, passed by the lemon, sarsaparilla, strawberry, nectar, rose orange, and other delicate flavors, and then said, indifferently:

"I'll take a little of the same sort."

The foaming beverage was drawn and handed to the two innocents, who emptied their glasses without blinking, and smacked their lips over the flavor.

"Beautiful flavor, Nellie, is it not?

"Delightful!" said the young lady, emphatically, as she planked down twenty cents in payment.

"Beg pardon, Miss, but I want thirty cents more," said the polite young man, calmly.

"Why that would be fifty cents for two drinks of soda. I never heard of such a price."

"You forget—the—the—the flavor. You took 'don't care' in both, and that is fifteen cents extra."

The ladies paid the other thirty cents, but failed to comprehend why they had to pay so much for one kind of syrup. When they really had no choice at all, but merely said "don't care" what kind of syrup they would take.

They passed out upon the street, when, according to their own statement, things commenced to look rather queer. Nellie felt like she had just got through a waltz, and would just as leave dance a polka as not. Her companion was horrified to find the pavement sliding from beneath her feet, and a wonderful inclination upon the part of her feet, to become entangled. They both sought refuge in a store, and sat down.

"I am unwell," moaned Nellie.

"I feel horribly, dear; I shall fall if I attempt to walk."

"I am getting worse every moment. What has happened to us?"

"That soda was drugged!"

"Good heavens! how shall we ever reach home? I am getting uncontrollable. Please send for a carriage."

In a few minutes the two ladies were in a carriage on their way home, and on arriving there both sought refuge in sleep. When they woke up they complained of a severe headache, which they attributed to the effects of the heat. They have discovered the cause of their sudden illness, and, instead of resolving never to be so careless again when taking soda, say they "don't care" whether they do just take a little of that "horrid stuff" again, but not quite so much as on the first occasion.

ONE LEGGED PANTS AND CAVALRY BOOTS.

A one-legged soldier walking up the Bowery, New York, the other day, was accosted by a clothing merchant with the usual "Sell you something, to-day?" Entering the store the veteran was invited to inspect the large stock, but having looked through the array of coats and vests and trousers, he turned to go, saying that he saw nothing there that would suit him.

"Vell, vat you vants?"

"I want a pair of one-legged pantaloons."

"Vas dat all? Yacob, bring me one of dem one-legged gray pants on dot pile in the corner."

In a few minutes Jacob returned and reported that the last pair had been sold.

Meanwhile the partner next door who had been listening through the thin partition had mapped out a plan of campaign against the one-legged cripple. "Yohn," he whispered to an attendant, "cut off de leg of one of dem gray pants. Send him up quick."

By the time this had been done the soldier hobbled out of the first store only to be inveigled into the second. Again he went through the inspection of odds and ends, and again demanded one-legged trousers, intimating that he didn't believe the trade had them.

"Not haf one-legged pants. Fadder Moses, vat you takes me for? Yohn, bring me one of dem one-legged gray pants in dat pile in de back of the sthore."

The newly altered trousers were produced, and the waggish soldier gave himself up as lost. But as he spread them before him he became conscious, as did the dealer of something wrong.

"Mein Gott! Fadder Abraham! John! you haf ruin me! You haf cut off the wrong leg."

Another of the Chatham street dealers had what he called army brogans and cavalry boots. An ex-soldier purchased a pair of the latter one rainy day, but returned to the store within a few minutes, complaining that the soles were of pasteboard and had already soaked to a pulp.

"Vot you vas done mit dem boots?" asked the dealer.

"Why, I walked two or three blocks."

"Valk! You valk in dem boots! Vy dem as gavalry boots!"

A MANIA FOR BABY BURNING.

[N. Y. Times, Aug. 1.]

A recital of the troubles suffered by mistresses of families arising from the employment of incompetent, careless, and thieving servant girls would fill volumes. It is seldom, however, that they are so unfortunate as to hire one that has a mania for setting fire to the house and burning children. Such was the fortune of Mrs. Stern, a lady residing in Hoboken, N. J. Mrs. Stern applied at an intelligence office corner of Second street and the Bowery for a servant, and was induced from her appearance to employ Henrietta Waibel, a girl of fifteen years of age. The lady with her infant child and a newly-hired servant, has been boarding at the hotel of Leopold Apple, at West Farms, New York. In the same hotel a Mr. Frank and his family were boarding. On Wednesday of last week there was a smell of smoke on the second floor of the house, and Rachel, a servant employed in the hotel, in searching for the cause of it found that there was a fire in a room in which a child of Mr. Frank, about six months of age, was sleeping. The bedclothes of the bed on which the child lay were burning, but Rachel fortunately succeeded in extinguishing the fire before the baby was seriously injured. Some table-cloths stored in a closet in the dining-room of the hotel were afterward found burned and scorched, and a fire was discovered in a closet in one of the halls, in which there was a quantity of clothing. The latter was extinguished before any damage was done. The proprietor of the hotel, amazed at finding so many fires in one day in his house instituted a careful inquiry, which resulted in the discovery that the girl, Henrietta Waibel was the culprit. She acknowledged that on seeing Mr. Frank's baby lying asleep on the bed, she was seized with a sudden impulse to burn it and the house at the same time. Lighting a match, she set fire to the bed-clothes, and, closing the doors and windows, left the room. She also set fire to the table cloths in the dining-room, and they not burning to her satisfaction, she fired the clothing in the hall closet. The girl further confessed to Mr. Apple that she had tried on several other occasions to burn houses and children. She was at once discharged from service, because, as it was truly believed, she was a most dangerous person to have around the house. After her departure, it occurred to Mr. Apple that the authorities should be notified of the girl's action, and Police Captain Steers, of Tremont, was informed of the matter. An officer was sent with Mr. Apple to the residence of the girl's mother, Mrs. Sophia Waibel, dress maker, No. 419 East Seventeenth street, on Wednesday night, and she was arrested there and brought to the police station at Tremont. Thursday she was arraigned before Justice Wheeler, of the Sixth district Police Court. On being questioned by the justice she confessed substantially to the truth of the facts already narrated. She also admitted that while in the service of Mrs. Kinney, a lady living in Tremont, she one day thought she would like to burn an infant of that lady's that was lying in her lap. She lit a match, she said, with the intention of doing so, but the child looked up into her face and laughed, and she thought she would not do it.

After she left Mrs. Kinney, she went to live with Dr. Ubling, now serving a term in State prison for the attempt to defraud an insurance company by the burial of a coffin of bricks, represented to be the body of a young woman whose life was insured. Mr. Apple, the proprietor of the hotel at West Farms, and Mr. Frank, his boarder, were also examined, and testified to the previous confession of the girl. Justice Wheeler committed her in default of $1,000 bail to await further examination.

"KILLED BY A COMPOSITOR."

The verdict of a coroner's jury was "Killed by a Compositor." The circumstances were as follows:

He loved madly, passionately. His fair one smiled, and all was going well. His suit was safe, but in an evil moment he conceived the dangerous idea of clinching it, so to speak, with a poem. He wrote the poem in a moment of heavenly inspiration, and sent it to the village weekly. It began thus:

Maud Mary Jane Plinkinton Filer,
White skirted marvel of duty;
The wide world can never beguile her,
My gold-headed, blue-belted beauty.

It was a pretty poetic flower as it stood, but the compositorial Goth laid his typographical hand upon it, and when it appeared "skirt" was spelled with an "h," and belted had too "l's" in it and an "i." And so they laid him tearfully away beneath the daisies, and rendered a verdict as above.

* * *

When they told an Indiana woman that her husband had been sliced up by a reaper she impatiently replied: "Well, take the pieces to the barn—I can't leave this goose-berry sauce just now.

LIFE AND DEATH.

Doth Life survive the touch of Death?
Death's hand alone the secret holds,
Which as to each one he unfolds,
We press to know with bated breath.

A whisper there, a whisper here,
Confirms the hope to which we cling;
But still we grasp at anything,
And sometimes hope and sometimes fear.

Some whisper that the dead we know
Hover around us while we pray,
Anxious to speak. We cannot say:
We only wish it may be true.

I know a Stoic who has thought,
"As healthy blood flows through his veins,
And joy his present life sustains,
And all this good has come unsought.

"For more he cannot lightly pray,
Life may extend, or life may cease;
He bides the issue, sure of peace,
Sure of the best in God's own way.

"Perfection waits the race of man;
If, working out this great design,
God cuts us off, we must resign
To be the refuse of His plan."

But I, for one, feel no such peace;
I dare to think I have in me
That which had better never be,
If lost before it can increase.

And oh! the ruined piles of mind,
Daily discovered everywhere,
Built but to crumble in despair!—
I dare not think him so unkind.

The rudest workman would not fling
The fragments of his work away,
If ev'ry useless bit of clay
He trod on were a sentient thing.

And does the Wisest worker take
Quick human hearts instead of stone,
And hew and carve them one by one,
Nor heed the pangs with which they break?

And more; if but creation's waste,
Would He have given us sense to yearn
For the perfection none can earn
And hope the fuller life to taste?

I think, if we must cease to be,
It is a cruelty refined,
To make the instincts of our mind
Stretch out toward eternity.

Wherefore I welcome nature's cry,
As earnest of a life again,
Where thought shall never be in vain,
And doubt before the light shall fly.

—MacMillan's Magazine.

SUMMER FASHIONS.

It has been many years since the complimentary remark, "you look like a picture," could truthfully be made to so many women as this year. It is true that now and then a lady looks to a masculine eye more like the picture of the Witch of Endor than anything else, but she still has the air of not being quite real, and it is impossible to divest one's mind of the notion that she is dressed for a play. The costumes are too quaint to seem exactly natural, but the very mystery of "how they put off and how they put on" is fascinating. Perhaps the prettiest caprice is that which enables a young girl with the proper complexion to dress herself so as to resemble the ladies of the court of Louis XVI, at the time when the young Queen was indulging her own youthful fancy in the way of fashion, and offending the dowagers by her freaks. This transformation can be effected by wearing a blue silk dress, carefully choosing the exact tint which sets off the hair and eyes, and with as little trimming on the skirt as is possible in these days, when dressmakers think that one is joking if one orders "only ten ruffles." The front breadth must be very narrow, but really only the tint of the dress is of much importance, as the effect of the costume depends upon the white muslin "Marie Antoinette." This pretty fichu is pointed in the back, and has long ends that cross in front and are then carried back and are fastened at the belt behind. The garment looks as if snatched up, flung on and fastened in a hurry, but in reality its adjustment requires time and consideration, and perhaps a few pins are used before the important question is settled of at just what angle it shall cross upon the bosom, and before the tiny bouquet which apparently holds it there is fastened. The effect is not only picturesque but rich, for the garment is edged with Duchess point, and the heavy, creamy patterns of this lace look like frost-work as they lie on the blue silk of the dress. Then let the young lady brush her hair back over a little cushion, allow a few large curls to drop at the back, dash the whole lightly with powder and crown the structure with one of those picturesque broad-brimmed straw hats that turn up here and turn down there, and adapt themselves perfectly to the face beneath, and, finally, let her put on a pair of long white gloves, and the happy man who fastens the tenth button around her arm will feel that he is only speaking unadorned truth when he tells her that she looks like a picture, and her female friends will bitterly feel that he is right.

But all this pretty muslin and lace cannot be worn even in carriage drives at the seashore, and fabric after fabric has been tried for walking dresses, found wanting and rejected, until plain flannel is said to be the only thing which stands the test of fog and rain and mud and dust. This would be a good material with which to begin to manufacture those loose Gabrielle dresses, which the reformers tell us are fated to become universal. A loose Gabrielle flannel dress sets off a pretty figure and hides half the deficiencies of one which is bad, but its adoption is for the present forbidden by the fancy for slenderness. What with lofty topknots and aspiring ruffs, a woman's shoulders look sloping, and the narrow backs of the dresses and the high epaulettes add to the effect. One very pretty dress, made for a young lady this season, was absolutely without any trimming on the waist, which was of foulard with green stripes on a white ground; the collarette and Duchess sleeves were of the same material. The green silk underskirt was round, and trimmed with four flounces two gathered and two plaited, the upper one being wider than the other, and having its plaits held in place by a flat band. The overskirt was simply a curved apron, trimmed with green striped foulard and finished with a strip of English embroidery, which was also worn at the throat and wrists. These dresses, composed of plain and fancy silks are worn, and many a woman fondly thinks that she is economical when she buys ten yards of the one material because she has a half-worn dress of the other, combines the two into a suit which she does not need. Such ladies take their old checked silk dresses and contrive a prettly trimmed skirt, and then by enough black silk for a tunic, and by having that garment with a violin black back with the centre of the checked silk, they are sure that they are prudent. Others trim old black silks with crosswise bands of black and white striped silk, and also feel virtuous. The contrivances for refurnishing old dresses are numberless, this season, but there are laws which govern the adjustment of the half-dozen materials of which a costume may be composed, and unless there are observed the dress looks like patch work, instead of forming a harmonious whole. For instance, she who wears a light, gauzy tunic over a silk skirt is fashionable; she who dons a silk tunic over muslin shows thats he is lost to fashion. Suppose, however, that, trying to carry out this principle, a lady ventures to wear a silk tunic and a cashmere skirt, she betrays her rustic innocence immediately, for in such a case the skirt should always be of silk.—[Boston Globe.

FRENCH BRIDES AND MOTHERS.

A correspondent of the London Daily News, in giving a description of some recent weddings in Paris, says:

Nobody in France is placed on so high a pedestal as the mother. Veneration for her has survived all the revolutionary levelings. Frenchmen believe from infancy to old age in the goodness of their mothers. French women are not judicious in the treatment of infants. They have not the tenderness of the Russian for the baby, the educational instincts of the German, nor the pity for helpless infancy which leads the Irish woman to sacrifice herself alike to her child or her nursling. But as her sons or daughters grow up, maternal instincts, which seem to have lain dormant while the children were in the nursery become active. The Frenchwoman at this stage becomes a sort of providence to her offspring, a very hen in watchful and well-judged solicitude for their interests. She rises at dawn so that lessons are prepared, walks with her girl to the lecture-room or academy, is present while the professor is instructing her, takes her to mass, to walk, to confession, to parties, and slaves and pinches herself to give her a handsome outfit, after she has deprived herself of her income to secure to her an advantageous match. This exemplary parent develops into a delicious grandmamma. She leads her grandchildern through paths of pleasantness, and is the buffer between them and the disagreeable facts of existence with which infancy is familiarized. She would swallow a phial of nauseating medicine if by so doing she could only induce her grandchild to take a spoonful quietly. What she spends in toys and picture books will only come to light after her decease. Considering all this, one should not speak sneeringly of the honorable mention priests make of the brides' mothers. Protestant brides pass through a more trying ordeal than Catholic ones. They have not had auricular colloquies with the minister as a preliminary to the nuptial benediction and sermon, so that all he has to say to them he says, and that by no means briefly, in public. A part of the ceremony consists in the presentation of a family Bible to the newly-married pair, who, he trusts, in the interest both of church and country, will hereafter fill the blank leaf with the baptismal entries. Weddings here do not exercise the same amount of fascination in nursery maids and little girls as in London. A French child, if taken to a toy-shop, would probably choose a doll dressed like a "Marveilleuse" in preference to one robed in white and wreathed in orange blossoms. She looks forward to the wedding day as a prisoner to a sort of jail delivery. She will from that time forth be free to walk out alone, to wear jewels, to run in debt, to patronize the bouffe opera and the younger Damas' plays, to lunch in the garden of a restaurant, and, in fact, to lead a semi-masculine existence. Until verging upon 40 the French woman is scarcely—unless in love of dress—feminine. As gray hairs crop up she becomes the most womanly of women.

HOW A RAT WHIPPED AN ALLIGATOR.

A wholesale drug store on Magazine street is the happy possessor of a young and domesticated alligator. This little crocodile has become quite the pet and plaything of the establishment; he is of an amiable disposition, fond of music and dinner, and quite submissive, shedding tears, and showing repentance whenever it is found necessary to correct him. It was resolved by the clerks in the establishment that as the alligator had reached its third birth-day, and increased to three feet in length, to utilize him, to put him to some other employment than that of a mere pet. At first it was thought that he might be turned loose to reduce the Republican vote of this State, by picking up stray picaninnies, for whom he is commonly supposed to have a great love; but this was thought a chimerical and dangerous enterprise, and, therefore, given up. It was finally concluded to make use of Crocky, the alligator, as a cat. The store teemed with rats and mice, who made daily inroads on the quinine and ipecac; and it is well known that alligators have a special and estimable hatred toward rats. A rat, to practice on, was caught the other day, and imprisoned in a barrel of calomel. There he had spent at least a week on this meagre, insufficient, and injurious diet; he was thin, weak and melancholy; his health was broken, his constitution gone. Rat and alligator were put together in a box, and a numerous audience crowded round to get the front place. The two enemies soon awoke to an appreciation of the case. The rat safely and snugly ensconced himself in a corner. The alligator hesitated a second, scratched his head (metaphorically), and having made up his mind as to the mode of attack, advanced slowly toward the rat with wide-open jaws. The rat trembled, there was no escape, nothing but the wide-open mouth of the alligator before him. Without hesitation, like Curtius, he jumped straight into the yawning gulf, and, getting a good hold on the lower lip of the alligator, swung himself to the ground. The "saurian" gave a squeak and swung himself around, the rat finally letting go, victor in the first round. The alligator, however, was not daunted, and advanced with the same tactics. The rat, this time, by a most agile movement, leaped entirely over the alligator. Getting behind him he now proceeded to chaw and gnaw away. The unwieldy animal could not get round to defend his hind legs. By a good use of his tail the alligator again got free and advanced desperately, though with flagging courage, at the daring rodent. With equal success the rat again sprang into the air, alighting on the alligator's back. The fight was over then. The alligator could not shake his enemy off, could not dislodge him, and finally gave up the fight, laying himself down on his belly in a submissive attitude. The rat was set at liberty and given the run of all the drugs and medicines, whilst the poor alligator was doomed to disgrace and ridicule. His master no longer feels proud of his rough pet, and offers to go in bathing among a thousand full-grown crocodiles without the least danger.—[New Orleans Picayune.

ASA BRASHEAR'S BROKEN LEG.

THE FULL AND EXACT PARTICULARS OF THAT REMARKABLE ACCIDENT.

[Courier Journal.]

It was Asa Brashear himself who told the story. Asa, as everybody in Louisville knows, is not unacquainted with cards. It is probable that he is better acquainted with the Queen of Clubs than he is with the Queen of Sheba. It is probable that the blue and gold of the King of Diamonds is a more familiar costume to him than the picture of Solomon arrayed in all his glory. In point of fact it is highly probable that Asa is much better up in the history of Pharoah than of all the kings of Israel put together. It is also highly probable that Asa is fond of a social glass or two; at least, we have his own word to that effect, and nobody dare dispute what Asa Brashear says, and expect to come out of the fight with a sound head. But this is how he happened to tell the story: Asa is lame of one leg, and we asked him one day what was the matter with the defective limb.

"How did I happen to break my leg, did you say? Well, it was a curious thing, and I'll tell you about it. You see I'd been drinking pretty hard for a week or so, and I thought I'd lay off for a while, and get over it. I live up in the third story, thirty feet or so from the ground, and my window comes almost down to the floor. It's mighty easy to fall out of that window, and there's a brick pavement down below, which ain't as soft as a feather bed. So you see a fellow that would fall down there would be mighty apt to hurt himself. I fell down there once, and I know how it is myself.

"It was nearly dark when I went to my room that evening, and I thought I'd sleep awhile, and see if the trouble in my head would't stop. It was a whizzing sort of feeling, and I didn't feel exactly right about what I saw. In fact the last drink I took that day there was a fly in it. At least I thought so, but Jimmy, who was behind the bar, looked sort o' funny when I asked him to take it out. Howsoever, I soon fell asleep, I slept I don't know how long; but I woke up rather suddenly and heard a strange kind of noise outside the door. It was awful dark, and the noise on the steps sounded like a thousand men, with felt slippers on, striking a thousand ratan canes on the steps, and all in military line. All at once music struck up, but it was faint-like, as if the band was ever so far away. I told you it was dark as pitch, but the door suddenly opened, and a blaze of light came in that blinded me so I could't see any more than when the door was shut. When I got over the daze, I looked down on the floor, and there was a long file of the soldiers, not one of 'em higher'n my finger, all a'marching into the room, headed by a band of music, and with the kurnel, who wasn't any bigger'n any of the rest of them, mounted on a horse correspondin.'

"Well, they marched into the room and formed in files in front of my bed, and I was looking at 'em all the time. When they had all got fixed in proper ranks the fellow on the horse got down, and the band stopped playin'. After he touched the floor the kurnel commenced to grow, and before he stopped growin' he was as much as eight feet tall. I kept a lookin' at him all the time, and he then got up on the bed and took a screw from his pocket and screwed it into the ceilin'. Then he stepped down again and caught one o' them little soldiers by the nape o' the neck and tied a string around his neck and stepped up on the bed. And I was a lookin' at him all the time. Then he tied the other end of the string short up on the screw and let go o' the little soldier. The poor little fellow kicked around for a while and grew black in the face and then died, I s'pose; at least he didn't make any more fuss that night. When the Colonel saw he was dead he got down again, and as soon as he touched the floor he began to grow smaller until he was no bigger'n he was at first. Then he got on his horse and the band commenced to play, and he shouted 'forward, march,' and the little soldiers commenced marching out of the room.

"Now there was one little soldier that seemed to be watchin' me all the time, and when the rest of 'em commenced marchin' out, he slipped back from one file to the other and so on til he had got to the rear rank. When the last of the little soldiers but him had got out of the door, this little chap he came runnin' back to the bed and says:

"Asa, put down your leg."

Well, I put down my leg and the little cuss climbed straddle my foot.

"Now, Asa,' says he 'pull your leg up in the bed.'

I put my leg up on the bed again, and the little soldier ran to the side of my pillow.

"Asa,' says he, 'did you see the kurnel hang that little soldier?"

"Yes,' said I, 'I was a lookin' at him all the time."

"Well, Asa,' says he, 'he's a-comin' back to do the same thing to you in a minute.'

"Good God,' says I; 'what must I do?"

"Asa,' says he, very solemn, 'the only thing you can do is just to jump out of that winder.'

"I jumped. And that's how I happened to break my leg."

The writer then inquired of Asa what he supposed was the explanation of what he saw in the room.

"Well", said Asa, "after I was taken back to my room, and the doctor had set my leg, I told him all about it, and he laughed and said he supposed it was the jim-jams. And I spose it was them, too."

* * *

Lieutenant B., stationed at Gibraltar, was one day on guard with another officer, who unfortunately fell down a precipice four hundred feet high and was killed. In his guard report appeared this entry: "N. B.—Nothing extraordinary since guard mounting." Shortly after his return to quarters, the brigade major, having heard of the accident, approached B., report in hand, to demand an explanation. "You say, sir, in your report, 'N. B.—Nothing extraordinary since your guard mounting,' when your brother officer on duty with you has fallen down a precipice four hundred feet high and been killed." "Well, sir," said B., "I dinna think there's onything extraordinary in it ava; if he'd faun down a precipice four hundred feet high and no been killed, I should ha'e thought it very extraordinary indeed, and wad ha'e put it down in my report."

[For the N. Y. Evening Post.]

A CONTRAST.

I.

How vastly different is man's estate
From that of boyhood's gay unheeding time!
His mind doth now the check'ring world debate—
Its fashions, foibles, virtues, and its crime.
His life becomes one ever-changing scene
Wherein he hopes for some loved place to rest,
That he may all his days enjoy serene,
Nor wearied be with ills which life infest.

II.

With heart now ill at ease he hopes still on
This guerdon to achieve—he wills no more;
To-day exults, he thinks the object won;
To-morrow, sees it distant as before:
Thus lives he on: with intermittent sway
Despair and Hope alternate shake his breast,
Till, quite bewilder'd in this dubious fray,
He sighs for death to be for aye at rest.

III.

Ah! how unlike this stage of life appears
To that when young and gay he careless strayed
Where'er his fancy led him, and no fears
Of good or ill his little breast once swayed;
His cheerful brow, with sweet content aglow,
Discloses a heart from every care secure;
His mornings brought no gloom, his nights no woe,
Naught from his pastimes could his thoughts allure.

IV.

Yes! then it was his heart true joy had known,
All things seemed destined to impart delight,
The pebbly brook, the hillock mossy grown,
The mazy woodland, and the lakelet bright;
The morn's approach in him new life inspired
Awhile the merry song-birds charmed his ear;
While pastimes novel his lithe fancy fired
By which to total up his day's career.

V.

And let me say that gallantry sublime
Held ample space within his boyish soul;
As yet young Prudence scarce could mark the time
To place impellant rashness 'neath control;
And wild Ambition, in its fancied state,
Descanted glowingly of far-off bliss,
Pointed with jewelled hand to stations great
Of which his stirring votaries ne'er could miss.

VI.

Oh! vain, delusive dream of life's bright morn!
How thou did'st mock me! laugh me in disdain,
As forth stalked Disappointment, grim, forlorn,
Shatt'ring the hopes I labored to attain!
And yet I pause—nonchalant for a while
To the heart-with'ring ills I needs must brave,
Mayhap these cares, while seeming to beguile,
Are only meant my erring soul to save!

VII.

Oh! bright conceit! in sooth 'tis truly so;
No more I'll yearn for life's swift passing joys;
Too long they've lured me with deceitful glow
From the one pathway where true rapture lies.
Come, bless'd Contentment! light my turbid breast;
Dispel from thence all shades of rayless gloom,
Be mine! e'en till my soul has sought its rest,
Its careworn temple laid within the tomb.

John Gaffney.

HANK MONK ON "SARATOGAS."

[Virginia City Enterprise.]

Hank Monk, the stage-driver who gave Horace Greeley his memorable mountain ride, in common with all his tribe, hates the sight of those ponderous specimens of architecture known as the "Saratoga band-box." He likes a "Saratoga" about as well as a cat likes hot soup. He now drives on the stage line between Carson City and Lake Bigler. He was driving on the same line last Summer. A Virginia lady, who was stopping at the Glenbrook House, had a "Saratogo" at Carson which she wished to have brought up to the lake. The lady had managed to get it as far as Carson by rail, but the trouble was to get it up into the mountains. Hank had promised two or three times to bring it up "next trip," but always arrived without it. At last Hank drove up one evening, and, as usual, the lady came out upon the veranda to ask if he had brought her trunk. Like that great and good man, George, Hank cannot tell a lie, and so he said: "No, ma'am, I haven't brought it up, but I think some of it will be up by the next stage."

"Some of it!" cried the lady.

"Yes; may be half of it, or such a matter."

"Half of it!" groaned the horrified owner of the "Saratoga."

"Yes; half to-morrow, and the rest next day or the day after."

"Why, how in the name of common sense can they bring half of it?"

"Well, when I left they were sawing it in two, and—"

"Sawing it in two? Sawing my trunk in two?"

"That was what I said," coolly answered Hank. "Two men with a big cross-cut saw were working down through it—about in the middle I think."

"Sawing my trunk in two?—and all my best clothes in it! Sawing it in the middle! God help the man that saws my trunk!" and in a towering passion she rushed in doors, threatening the hotel, the stage line the railroad company, the town of Carson and the State of Nevada, with suits for damages. It was in vain that she was assured that there was no truth in the story of the sawing—that Monk was a great joker—she could not be made to believe but that her trunk had been sawed in two, until it arrived intact and she had examined its contents most thoroughly. Hank's "Saratoga" joke is still remembered, and told at the Glenbrook House, but the ladies see no fun in the yarn.

AN INTELLIGENT SHEEP DOG.

An instance of extraordinary intelligence in a dog is given by a correspondent of "Land and Water." The gentleman who witnessed the event was a short time since on a visit to Scotland, and during one of his walks he came across some men who were washing sheep. Close to the water where the operations were being carried on was a small pen, in which a detachment of ten sheep were placed handy to the men for washing. While watching the performance his attention was called to a sheep dog lying close by. This animal, on the pen becoming nearly empty, without a word from any one, started off to the main body of the flock and brought back ten of their number, and drove them into the empty washing pens. The fact of the dog bringing exactly the same number of sheep as had vacated it he looked upon at first as a strange coincidence—a mere chance. But he continued looking on, and, much to his surprise, as soon as the men had reduced the number to three sheep, the dog started off again and brought back ten more; and so he continued throughout the afternoon, never bringing one more nor one less, and always going for a fresh lot when only three were left in the pen, evidently being aware that during the time the last three were washing he would be able to bring up a fresh detachment.

ANOTHER CLERICAL SCANDAL.

Another clerical scandal is now announced. A Methodist Episcopal clergyman of New Orleans is said to have suddenly become invisible together with a lady member of his flock, he being, sad to relate, a married man. His lawful spouse, with her little son, got upon his track quickly, and came up with him at a fashionable hotel at Amenia, a thriving settlement about eighty-five miles from New York, on the line of the Harlem Railroad. A scene ensued between the first and second choice of the Reverend scapegrace, and the next day the hotel keepers finding the party destitute of funds, they were ejected, and the march homeward was taken up. The entire party booked for New York, and as the first wife refused to pay fare except for herself and little son, the worthy divine was obliged to deposit a diamond with the conductor as security for himself and the second wife, in order to escape being put off the train. Both women quarrelled furiously during the entire length of the journey, much to the amusement of their fellow passengers. On arriving at the Forty-second street depot another exhibition took place, both women claiming a right to the clergyman. The first wife, however, carried her point by threatening to invoke the assistance of a policeman, and finally escorted her truant husband out of the depot, while the other woman defiantly brought up the rear.

VARIETIES.

Mackerel are now very numerous on the coast of Maine.

Boatmen along the Hudson river complain of hard times and lack of freight.

Harrisburg has a lodge of Masonic ladies, who call themselves the "Lilies of the Valley."

A boat race, in which the prize was fifty barrels of oil, recently took place at Parker City.

The little Tiltons are Florence, aged 16; Alice, aged 14; Carroll, aged 11; and Frankin, aged 5.

In a recent murder trial in Chicago, the jury at the close of the final day of the trial were allowed to go home for the night.

Private drinking has greatly increased in England since the passage of the law closing public houses at 11 o'clock at night.

Mamma—"O, Edith, won't you go and kiss Dr. McCluskie." Edith, aged three years,—"I don't like to, mamma. You kiss him first."

The Stevens battery, in New York harbor, is for sale. You can get it for $10,000,000. For details, &c., apply on the premises,

The latest addition to the catalogue of centennarians is Mrs. Hull, of Dale, Wis., who is 104 years old, and can walk six miles at a single pull.

An eccentric old Englishman, who owned much live stock, in sheer desperation named twenty-four of his cows after the letters of the alphabet.

"**Haven't** I a right to be saucy, if I please?" asked a young lady of an old bachelor. "Yes, if you please, but not if you displease," was the answer.

In some Illinois towns it has been discovered that the recently passed prohibitory ordinances have increased rather than diminished the sale of liquor.

The large reservoir at Clarksburg, Mass., supplying the power for the North Adams factories, is leaking, and the people are looking for another flood.

Some young infidel says that to put your arm around a girl's waist, when she wants you to, is a heap better than religion.

A book agent was shockingly treated at a house in the suburbs recently. The occupant had connected a battery with his bell-pull.

"**Are** there any fools in this town?", asked a stranger of a newsboy yesterday. "I don't know," replied the boy; "why, are you lonesome?"

When any of the royal family of Turkey is ailing the doctor is walked in and cheerfully informed that if he doesn't cure the patient he'll be chopped into hash.

Verbatim report of a marriage ceremony in Iowa: "Join your right hands! Do you want one another?" "Yes." "Well, then, have one another. You are man and wife."

The following is said to be a popular song in Duluth: "Beefsteak when I'm hungry, Whisky when I'm dry, Greenbacks when I'm hard-up, and Heaven when I die."

Hush! Tread lightly through the busy streets. Speak kindly to your wife. Lavish every possible tenderness on the little ones. The watermelon will soon be here.

The editor of a religious paper is mad because he undertook to state that Mr. Spurgeon, in his Sword and Trowel, said so and so, and the printer called it Shirt and Towel.

Four doctors in Milwaukee, where business has been rather light, were observed lounging about an express office and inquiring who owned four boxes of green apples which came in on the noon train.

Boggs got up too early one morning and began to scold the hired girl. His little six-year old, who had been listening attentively during the conversation, broke in with, "father, stop scolding; you needn't think that Lucy's your wife."

The Philadelphia Ledger doesn't write any obituary poetry for children outside of Philadelphia. This is the style in which it mentions the death of a small boy of Lowell: "Lowell—Saturday. Two little boys and a pistol. Now, only one little boy and a pistol."

A Kentucky wife was altogether too obedient. When her drunken husband ordered her to take a hammer and nail and knock out all his teeth, she seized the implement and cheerfully obeyed. When he got sober he mumbled so in his swearing that it didn't scare her a morsel.

A clergyman, having indulged himself too freely in filling up his glass, went one Sunday into the pulpit, and having given out a hymn to his congregation, sat down: the melody of the sacred song soon lulled him to sleep, and he continued for some time to play a treble bass symphony with his nose; at length one of the deacons ascended to the sacred desk, and told him the hymn was out. "Well," says he, "fill it up—fill it up again."

A little girl nine or ten years old was crossing the Campus Martius the other day having her father's dinner pail on her arm, when a man gave a pull at the long braid of hair hanging down her back. "Did you do that, sir?" she exclaimed, whirling around. He admitted that he did, and she continued: "May be you don't know who I am sir. I'm engaged to be married to Jack Thompson, sir, and we're to be married in just nine years, sir!"

Weekly Post.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh. Saturday, August 15, 1874

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

Congress, 22nd District—JAMES H. HOPKINS.
Senate, 43d District—E. A. WOOD.
nate, 44th District—JOHN ROUTH.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT.
JOHN M. IRWIN. GETER C. SHIDLE.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT.
PETER ZERN.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT.
S. F. PATTERSON, J. M. CARSON,
JOS. HAYS. J. R. THORNTON.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT.
S. P. LARGE. GOTLIEB LUDEWIG.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT.
DAVID ROGERS. ANDREW LARGE.
Judge Orphans Court—CHRIS. MAGEE.
District Attorney—J. K. P. DUFF.
Assistant District Attorney—MORTON HUNTER.
County Commissioner—JACOB LASHELL.
Director of Poor—CHARLES BRYSON.

REGISTER at once and see that your Democratic neighbor is registered.

AFTER the 3d of September it will be too late to register. Voters should remember that the law has been changed since last year.

WITH all the excuses that the Radical papers have given for the late Democratic victories, they forget to say that this is an "off year." They come rather "off"-en lately.

THE whole atmosphere seemed like a furnace yesterday, and the heat was the most enervating , oppressive and exhausting that has yet been experienced at this point during the present season.

THE Republican politicians cannot understand about the South Carolina election. When a fellow is hit over the head with a club, he don't generally know what hurts him; and hence, —as the philosopher would observe.

THE escape of Marshal Bazaine from his prison would sound very much like a romance, had it not the tinge of collusion. France no doubt is anxious to unload the most of her political prisoners, and there is no better mode than to let them "escape."

THE Democratic majority in North Carolina was only in the neighborhood of 20,000 and seven out of the eight Congressmen elected are Democrats. This having heretofore been a strong Radical State affords the Democracy no grounds for rejoicing. Certainly not.

UNDER the provisions of the new Constitution, unless a person is registered and assessed two months before the day of election, he loses his vote. The time for registering expires with the 3d of September, and we trust that no Democratic voter will let it pass without registering.

A SPECIAL dispatch to the Commercial says that the defeat of Cobb as representative of the First North Carolina district, will probably result in the removal of his brother, who is Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. But why should the corn be shelled from every cob?

IT now seems to be conceded on all hands that Gen. Garfield will be renominated, and will no doubt be reelected since his district is so heavily Radical. The fact that he received a large part of the Credit Mobilier plunder, and that he is a first-class salary-grabber will not weigh much against him. After Negley's renomination, there is no reason why every other Radical Credit Mobilierite and salary-grabber should not receive the same recognition.

CONGRESSMAN LAWRENCE, of Ohio who ought to be regarded as pretty good Republican authority, says that ther are $20,000,000 fraudulent war claims before Congress, many of these are test claims, and, if successful, will be followed by many more. The judgments of the Court of Claims for 1873 amounted to $489,748. Mr. Lawrence says that the people and the press should be more vigilant than they are in watching the non-political votes of members of Congress. Such vigilance on their part would deprive the "lobby" of much of its power. Last year, one of the claims reported against, asked " for nearly $1,000,000. There were others that met the same fate. Fraudulent claims have been urged with immense influence. If Negley will introduce his celebrated railroad bill again, he might be able to add $100,000,000 more.

THE CAUSE, AND THE REMEDY.

The cause of our country's troubles for some years has been, bad legislation, leading to vicious execution of vile acts, framed by infamous men for infamous purposes; and the remedy is, to change the men and transfer the power, both of legislation and executive action, to other hands; to men of a different class, and who have a decent respect for public opinion and honesty. When a legislator, whether State or National,or an executive public officer,becomes reckless and defiant of public opinion, selfishly bent upon his own aggrandizement at the expense of his neighbors, it is time to leave him out of responsible political positions. He is no longer fit to represent the views, or to subserve the interests of the honest masses of the community; for they are honest. It matters not how elevated his station, or how much at some period he may have been an apparent friend of the people, if he has become selfish, and lost to sound, honorable principles,dispensing favoritism instead of justice; encouraging speculation and extravagance, instead of setting his face against these wickedness; is is time for the people,whose real welfare is so entirely dependent on the proper behavior of their temporary representatives to take these direlict men in hand, and to teach them that the body of the American citizens is not corrupt, to show them that the corrupt few shall not any longer control the honest many. The only place where this can be properly attended to is in the primary meetings and primary elections. Those tax-payers who desire to have fair representation, fair laws, and an honest administration of them, must themselves look after their own interests. They must not stay at home and leave this paramount duty to others. The villains and rogues want only this: that honest men shall stay at home. They will save them all trouble,and arrange everything so that it shall be in proper shape—in the shape of a Ring. Rings are the constitutionally appointed thieves of the nation. We have little Rings and big Rings. Necessarily the Ring has to bear some proportion to the amount of steal that may be lying loosely around. It is no particular advantage to taxpayers to put out one set of Ring-workers, and to put another set of the same breed in their places, no matter to what party they may claim allegiance. This is no cure for the gigantic evils of our time. The people generally are hoping for some measure of relief; for some reduction in municipal, county, State and national taxation. They sadly need it. Will they ever get it under Republican rule? Not in this country. Republicanism, in the United States, all over it, in every State, and in national affairs has become the synonym of rascality; and if the people would be free, they must rise in their might, and put down Republicanism. They must remand the Grants, the Mortons, the Camerons, the Stewarts, the Butlers, and all such bold buccaneers in politics to private life. We have some of the same stripe in our very midst. Our citizens know them well enough and only too many voters for mean, unworthy, and selfish ends are afraid to denounce them and to vote against Republicanism. Our duty as Democrats is plain; to vote only for those whom we believe will faithfully carry out and defend true Democratic principles, and who will oppose all stealing of the people's hard earnings, and advocate economical and fair government. The radical changes absolutely essential to purify our system of government, and to make it approximate to an honest carrying out of the real wishes of the majority of our citizens, can only be effected by a political revolution which shall put aside the present party in power, which has proved itself not merely inadequate to the task, but actually bent upon permanently establishing the worst system of human government which has ever appeared in the world.

They acquired power on false pretences; they have retained it ever since by that, added to something worse. There is no hope of a remedy but through the success of the Democratic party and its principles.

THE SUCCESSES OF CUNNING.

People generally are naturally prone to regard success as the result of ability and skill, and in fact this is true; but the ability of cunning may and does mostly spring from minds of a low order, and the consequent schemes are such as appertain to the tricky and mean. The possession of great cunning has never been associated with real greatness of character. Often it has led to the attainment of wealth and public position, but without bringing in its train the respect of mankind. The respect of the good, fair men of the world can never be accorded to the base and venal characters who of late years have figured so conspicuously in our American politics. Some of these public men, such as Thaddeus Stevens, for example, were endowed in an extraordinary degree with that magnetic power which sways crowds to follow their lead, even though it be in the wrong direction. This obedience of followers emboldens the bad leaders of parties to pursue courses which they well know to be injurious to society, but which at the same time bring them power and pecuniary profit. Sometimes, as in the case of Simon Cameron, supreme cunning is unaccompanied by any marked mental force beyond the mere cunning of utter unscrupulousness, which only secures followers through the hope of gain, either of money or office. In the case of B. F. Butler, who has been the most recent and most blatant public specimen of bold cunning, so appropriately designated by the name of cheek, we have a curious combination of mental ability joined to utter unscrupulousness by means of which he has had great influence. We might easily enumerate many more names of men who have figured in the Congresses of the United States, who are still there as shining lights of the Republican party, who owe their position wholly to their cunning, and its natural concomitant, dishonesty and meanness.

Through the machinations of these now notorious public characters our country has been disgraced, the pecuniary burthens of our citizens doubled and trebled, and decent men forced to go to the rear in politics, while constitutions and proper law have been actually treated with contempt.

Yet we see that the diabolical cunning of these Republican leaders has been covered with the success which belongs to the attainment and continued possession of wickedly obtained power.

It is not necessary to charge all the political wickedness of our day upon Republicans. There are delinquent Democrats; but the vital difference is that the Democratic party repudiates such characters, and strives to substitute honest men; while the Republican party tampers with; and even votes to re-elect the very individuals who have proved themselves to belong to the low order of legislators that we have been depicting. The party in power, must, in the nature of things, be held responsible for the laws and the manner of their execution. The Republican party is responsible to the people for the sad condition in which they are now struggling; in the North for bread, in the South for freedom from tyranny. When the source is corrupt, how shall the stream be purified?

The purification can come in only one way, by a radical change in the control of our public affairs. Honesty of purpose is what we want. not cunning ability. It is astonishing how easily men can govern themselves if they will be simply honest. Let us elect men to office who intend honestly and fearlessly to act for the general good, and not for personal profit, or political power, and all will soon be right. On our Democartic ticket we have men in whose integrity and judgment all can rely; vote for them, and thus condemn chicanery and wicked cunning.

A WAR OF RACES.

It begins to look as though a war of races in the South was inevitable, and that the State of Mississippi was to be the starting point. Our dispatches of yesterday morning and this morning from the town of Austin, explain themselves very fully, and show what a terrible feeling has sprung up between the two races. The carpet-baggers, for the purpose of keeping themselves in office, have been telling the negroes that the Southern whites had no rights that the negroes were bound to respect—that a natural enmity existed between the two races, and that the rights of the negroes could only be maintained by arms.

In vain have the most intelligent white men of the South tried to dissipate the idea, and show that the best interests of both races were identical, and that peace between them. was the only guaranty of material prosperity. Against this very sensible argument, the white carpet-baggers and adventurers of the North stir up the negroes by reciting their wrongs during the period of their slavery, and insist that the white man having formerly deprived the negro of his rights, the day of retaliation has now come and should be improved.

We see the fruits of such teachings now in Mississippi. Against this very thing the Conservative press of the country have been warning the Radical leaders in the South, and in the North, too, for at least five years. These warnings have been scoffed at, until it almost looks as though the crisis was upon us, and that we were to see re-enacted in a portion of this country, the appalling scenes that have forever blackened the history of the West Indies.

We most sincerely trust that wiser counsels will prevail, and that we may be spared a war of races. We do not say this because we have any misgivings as to the final result, or because the white race are likely to go down in the struggle. The negroes are being led into this through the worst of counsels. and it is their race that will have to suffer in the end, for despite all the amendments that have been made to the Constitution, or all the Civil Rights Bills that have ever been proposed,there is a chasm between the two races that can never be bridged. and if once it becomes a question of life and death between the two, the African race will melt before the Anglo-Saxon, like mist before the morning sun. It is better to leave the seal of the book unbroken, than to break it and write the terrible chapter which must follow.

HON. B. H. HILL, of Georgia, in a recent speech, denied that he ever said to the correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial that he would advise the Southern people to support President Grant for a third term, even if he should veto the Supplementary Civil Rights Bill. Ex-Governor Wm. Smith of Virginia, has also contradicted a similar report with regard to himself. In fact, notwithstanding the exaggerated value that is sought to be given to the utterance of a few politicians, in no part of the country does the third term movement meet with less real favor than in the South. The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel remarks that it does not know of any public man in Georgia who is favorable to the re-election of President Grant, and knows of no Democrat, who has the confidence of the people, who will support him. This is a sample of the tone of the Southern press, and so far as that section is concerned. the third term movement seems dead.

THEY have discovered other leaks in Washington, outside of the Attorney-General's office. The landaulet business bids fair to be eclipsed. The latest case given to the public is that of an officer in the Interior Department—Solicitor Smith,now acting Secretary. The report is that, December last, the Solicitor hired James Brown as a laborer or messenger, paying him on the Department rolls $60 per month. No service was ever performed in the Department, but Brown was exclusively employed as a house servant. He has now received a dismissal to date from Aug. 15, 1874. It is also said that officers of the Interior Department have furniture in their houses belonging to the United States. And yet we are told that the only hope of the country is to continue this class of men in office—men who pay their private bills out of the public treasury and furnish their houses at the expense of the United States.

IN this world of failures and panics bankruptcy and sudden death, it is pleasant to encounter occasionally the record of an active and successful business career. Such a life was that of the late lamented Cochis, who was a leading member for many years of the rifle and scalping-knife trade on our Western border. His success in his peculiar line had been so great that, according to a writer in a Western paper, a table was made three or four years ago of his achievement for the information of the War Department. From this it appeared that by a strict attention to business, getting up early, going to bed late, and lying low generally, Chochis had succeeded in disposing with his own hand of 49 Mexicans and half-breeds, 27 Americans, 4 Apaches, 3 Germans, 2 Englishmen, and 1 Frenchman. Very edifying reading this must have been for the War Department. If to this pretty total of 86 murders there could have been added the work of this indefatigable chief during the last few years, we should have had some very instructive statistics. The wonder is that he never shot and chopped his way into Congress. Probably, however, the men of the border, much as they must have admired him, did not care to become constituents of a man who made acquaintances only to scalp them.

MOSES is decidedly a smarter man than Grant, and in the warfare going on between the two in South Carolina it is probable that the larcenous Governor will whip the salary-grabbing President unless the latter uses the United States army to fight his political battles in that State, as he did on a former occasion within the limits of certain counties. It will be remembered that two or three weeks ago Grant visited the Methodist camp meeting at Round Lake, and showed himself to the brethren, but he did not attempt a speech. On the contrary he looked and remained as dumb as an oyster. Now Moses has just shown how much smarter he can be than Grant, all things being equal. On Sunday of last week he went on a special train to a camp meeting near Alston, and from the preacher's stand addressed a black audience of 2,000 or thereabouts on the subject of religion. His remarks are said to have been fervent and edifying, and to have left the impression on his dusky hearers that he was not only a great statesman, but an eminently pious individual.

NO observant person can have failed to note the alarming increase, of latter years, among children in the number of sufferers from shortsightedness and other kindred diseases of the eye. In Germany, complaints of this character have become so general as to attract to the subject the attention of the press and the most distinguished oculists. Investigation into the causes is said to show that the evil is, in great measure, due to the unnatural positions children are compelled to assume, by reason of the awkward construction of school desks and seats, and of the imperfect lighting of school buildings. In England, a similar increase has been observed in all schools, not excepting the great universities, and the same result is reported in Sweden, Denmark and Switzerland, in all of which countries steps are now being taken to discover the cause and apply the remedy. It is time some thought is given to this subject with us also.

THE Democrats of Indiana county, Pa., have nominated the following ticket: Congress, Hon. H. K. Sloan; Senate, William Maher, both subject to District conferences; Assembly, F. M. Kinter and J. W. Smith; Register and Recorder, M. G. Keir; Auditor, E. Cooper; Senatorial Delegate to State Convention, S. C. Thompson; Representative, Hon. R. H. McCormick and John R. Wilson; Chairman of County Committee, H. K. Sloan. No nominations were made for President, Judge and District Attorney. A nominee like Sloan for Congress will make it hot for the "fortunate victim of rebel prisons."

THE Democratic Committee of Lawrence county met in New Castle on Saturday last, and selected William H. Reynolds Senatorial delegate and William Gordon and B. A. Winternitz Representative delegates to the Democratic State Convention, with instructions to vote for Judge Trunkey for Supreme Judge.

The same day the conferees from Mercer and Lawrence counties met and selected Mr. Reynolds, Senatorial Delegate for that district, Geo. D. Herbert, of Mercer, withdrawing.

THE "incidental expenses" of Congress shows that each member has eighty-four pounds of toilet soap per session. The soap must be of a singularly inferior quality, for the number of dirty hands among the members is one of the most remarkable phenomena in the history of modern legislation.

The Advertiser and Republican of Savannah appeared as a half sheet this morning, announcing its suspension owing to financial embarrassments.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL

NEW YORK, August 10.—The Brooklyn Eagle, in an extra to-night, says that Moulton, in his statement before the committee said that he was prepared to submit the originals of letters cited by Mr. Tilton in his statement, but apart from doing that he had no statement to make. His part in this business, he added, had been that of a peacemaker, and that role he proposed to adhere to. Of the gossip that had come to his ears in any way he had resolved to say nothing. If Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton were determined to fight he could not prevent them, but he was resolved to add no fuel to the flame. The letters of which Mr. Moulton promises to supply the originals are only those that Tilton quotes from in his statement.

The Committee will hold an informal meeting for consultation at ten o'clock to-morrow forenoon, and hold a formal session in the evening at Mr. Storrs' residence to take the testimony, and perhaps close the investigation.

MOULTON BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

Frank Moulton was before the Beecher Investigating Committee about an hour to-day. One-half the time was consumed in reading the statement, and the remainder in cross-examination. Mr. Moulton said to a reporter that his statement would make about three-quarters of a column, but this is not believed to include the documents submitted to the Committee. An arrangement was entered into between the Committee and Moulton that the statement should not be made public until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, when the injunction of secrecy will be removed and copies be furnished the press.

WHAT BEECHER'S FRIENDS SAY.

Mr. Beecher's friends now say openly that he was blackmailed in large amounts for some years, and that should Mr. Moulton tell all he knows, an entirely new phase will be assumed by the case. Several private conferences, at which prominent gentlemen of Brooklyn, not publicly connected with the inquiry, have assisted, have been held recently with a view to an adjustment of the whole matter. It was stated yesterday, by a member of the Committee, that Moulton's testimony would bear strongly against Beecher. Tilton's counsel, and it is believed Tilton himself, were several times in communication with Moulton yesterday and Saturday. Moulton also had a talk with Gen. Butler yesterday.

NEW YORK, August 12.—The movements of the Beecher Investigating Committee are daily being more completely wrapped up and veiled in impenetrable mystery, as this evening, for more than an hour, no trace could be found of them. Visits were paid by members of the press to Mr. Shearman and Dr. Storrs' residences, but no clue to their whereabouts could be obtained. Mr. Beecher's house on Columbia Heights was fixed upon as the only place the Committee were likely to be, and the sidewalks in consequence were thronged with newspaper reporters.

About half-past nine o'clock, Mr. Hill drove up in a carriage, accompanied by a strange gentlemen, and entered the house. Mr. Willard O. Bartlett, Mr. Shearman and Mr. Hill entered a short time before. None of the members of the committee were observed to enter, and it is supposed they had gone there at an early hour. The committee adjourned about half-past eleven, but would give no information as to their movements.

Mr. Moulton's statement, however, they said would not be made public to-night, nor could they say when it would be ready. It is not known whether Mr. Beecher was before the Committee, its members being reticent on this and every other question of like import.

THAT SUPPRESSED STATEMENT.

Mr. Winslow, of the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee, said to-day it had been arranged that Moulton's statement should not be made public until Beecher's statement had been heard by the Investigating Committee. Both statements will be published simultaneously.

It is stated that Moulton, Tilton and the latter's lawyer, Morris, have all left town.

A SIGNIFICENT MORTGAGE.

On a record book in the Register's office of Brooklyn, there is a mortgage signed by Henry W. Beecher and Eunice A. Beecher, his wife, for $5,000 on their Columbia Heights residence. It is dated May 1st, 1873, and swore to before Justice of the Peace Snedker, before whom Theodore Tilton sworn to his statement, charging Mr Beecher with adultery. Horace Webster, President of the Brooklyn Savings Bank is said to have made the loan. The mortgage was given about the time Beecher's son Henry became involved in his lumber business in Albany, but it is strongly hinted in Brooklyn that it was procured to meet a sudden demand from another quarter.

EXTENSIVE MARITAL CORRESPONDENCE

CHICAGO, August 12.—The Tribune to-morrow prints a marital correspondence between Mr. and Mrs. Tilton extending over a term of four years and up to within three months of Mrs. Tilton's alleged confession. These letters make over four pages of the Tribune. They are extraordinary samples of passionate affection on both sides and contain frequent allusion to Mr. Beecher and his visits to Mrs. Tilton. They were given to the Tribune correspondent by Judge Morris, Mr. Tilton's counsel, and are undoubtedly genuine.

MARSHAL BAZAINE.

Graphic Description of His Escape.

LONDON, August 11.—The following interesting particulars of the escape of Marshal Bazaine from his prison on the Isle of St. Marguerrite has been received: The apartments occupied by the Marshal opened upon a terrace which was built upon a lofty and precipitous cliff overhanging the sea. A sentry was posted on the terrace with orders to watch the prisoner's every movement. During Sunday evening the Marshal walked upon the terrace with Col. Villette, his aid-de-camp. At ten o'clock he retired as usual, apparently to sleep, but before daybreak he had effected his escape. He must have crossed the terrace in the dead of night, and, eluding the sentinel, gained the edge of the precipice. Thence, by means of a knotted rope, he descended to the sea. He evidently slipped during the descent and tore his hands as the rope was found stained with blood in several places.

Under the cliff in a hired boat were Bazaine's wife and cousin. They received him as he reached the water and Madame La Marechale, taking the oars herself rowed directly to a storage steamer which had been lying off the island since the previous evening. They reached the vessel in safety and were taken on board, and the steamer then put to sea. It is thought that they have landed at Geneva as the steamer proceeded in that direction.

The first news of the affair came to Grasse, the nearest place on the coast, and the magistrates of the town immediately sent officers in every direction to search for the fugitive. There was great commotion in Marseilles. When the facts became known an investigation was opened. Colonel Villette, who was walking with the Marshal on the evening of his escape was discovered there and imprisoned. The commandant of the fort of St. Marguerite was placed under arrest, and Gen. Lewal has gone to the Island to investigate the affair.

POLITICAL.

ST. LOUIS, August 10.—The People's County Convention met to-day in Turner's Hall.

Adolphus Meir was elected President Judge Chas. Opeck Vice President.

After considerable discussion it was decided the convention should adjourn till August 17, to give delegations from each ward of the city and township of the county time to canvass their respective districts and ascertain what suitable persons will pledge themselves to serve as delegates to the People's State Convention the names of such persons as will be reported to the convention on its re-assembling. Six from each ward and three from each township will be selected by that body as delegates to the State Convention.

A DECLINATION.

CHICAGO, August 10.—A Tribune special says: George W. McCrary, nominated to Congress by the Republicans of the Fourth District of Iowa, has written a letter declining the nomination. He says in explanation that he was induced to change his first intention of not becoming a candidate by representation of his friends; that his acceptance would harmonize all discordant elements of the Convention. This has not been the case. On the contrary, he finds it has tended to widen the gap between the factions, and he considers it his duty to withdraw his acceptance of the nomination.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., August 11.—The following is the official call for the straight Democratic Convention issued by Judge Ledlie, Chairman of the State Central Committee, appointed at the straight Convention of 1872, and which claims to be the only authorized Democratic Central Committee:

WHITE MEN TO THE FRONT.

HEADQURTERS DEMOCRATIC STATE
CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 10, 1874.

The Democratic State Central Committee, in pursuance of the power vested in it by the Democratic State Convention of the 29th of August, 1872, a committee of which M. McCormick is the chairman, having ignominiously and ingloriously surrendered both the principles and name of Democratic party, do hereby give notice that State Convention will be held in the hall of the House of Representatives in the city of Springfield, commencing on Tuesday, the 25th day of August at two o'clock. At this Convention, candidates for State Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction will be nominated. All true Jeffersonian Democratic voters are invited to join in sending delegates to this Convention. The basis of representation in the State Convention will be the number of votes cast for Horatio Seymour for President in 1868. one delegate being entitled to a seat for 300 votes cast, one for each fraction of one hundred and fifty votes and over. Here follows a table indicating the number of delegates to which each county is entitled according to this basis, making a total of 651 delegates.

By order of the Democratic State Central Committee.

JOSEPH LEDLIE, Chairman.
J. O. PULLIN, Secretary.

DISSATISFACTION IN THE RADICAL CAMP IN FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSIE, August 11.—The Republican Convention for the nomination of Representatives to Congress met at the capital to-day, and adjourned to allow the Committee on Credentials to report. In the meantime, bolters took possession of the capital and barred the doors, refusing admission to the regular delegates. Governor Stearns was unable to quell the riot. The regular Convention will try to meet to-morrow in a private hall.

THE PEOPLE'S CONVENTION.

LAFAYETTE, IND., August 11.—The People's Congressional Convention to-day nominated Archibald Johnson, of Montgomery county, candidate for Congress from the Ninth District. Johnson is an old-line Democrat of the Sons of Liberty style, and has twice been elected to the State Senate, once from Putnam county.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, August 11.—At the primary election to select a candidate for Congress in the Fourth Kentucky district, Hon. J. Proctor Knott received a large majority of votes cast and is therefore announced as a Democratic candidate at the next election. Official votes of sixty-seven counties in the late election gives Jones, Democratic candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals a majority of nearly 50,000 over Cochran, Independent. This is a large Democratic gain.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 12.—The Independent mass convention, advertised to meet in this city to-day, convened at Masonic hall at eleven o'clock. The number of delegates present was 75. The second, third, fourth, tenth and twelfth districts were not represented.

The convention was called to order by Mr. Olleman, Chairman of the Central Committee and Hon. A. C. Stephenson of Putnam county was chosen President unanimously and introduced as a veteran farmer of Indiana.

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Stephenson stated that the farmers' movement was one of great interest to him and the honor conferred upon him was one of which he was proud. He was a member of the first agricultural board in the State, and any movement involving the interest of the farmers lies very near his heart. He wanted honesty in the State and National Governments, and desired some means that would compass that end—and since the meetings in June last, he had traveled the State considerably and had attended many meetings and the inquiry was anxiously made, why dishonesty was so rife and rampant. If they desired to prove the dishonor of both, the existing parties ho only needed to let them testify of each other on the platforms adopted at their respective conventions and he had no doubt that all they said was strictly true. Gentlemen you have to oppose drilled and skillful men—the old politicians of either party and the political press which teems with ridicule and contempt of the farmer. All this you have to fight like raw recruits, volunteering to meet and fight drilled soldiers. How was it to be done. Farmers are not used to public speaking, and the question is are we to have nobody to meet these gentlemen on the stump. I believe all that will be necessary is to have the people go out who can read the platforms of the two parties and that will be enough. There never was such an uprising among the people since the days of log cabinism. I have seen the movement myself, and know whereof I talk.

Jesse M. Hyatt, of the New Castle Times, was elected Secretary, and several Vice Presidents.

Mr Olleman, Chairman of the Central Committee, reported that Noyes S. White had declined the nomination for Secretary of State, and that Clarkson Davis for Superintendent of Public Instruction; Norris G. Burnett for Treasurer of State and Judge Biddle for the Supreme Court have accepted. James S. Mitchell for Attorney General, sent a letter neither accepting nor declining. With reference to Mr. Henderson, candidate for Auditor, Mr. Olleman has other information than what Mr. H. himself said at the 10th of June Convention.

Mr. Penton offered a resolution which was accepted declaring that the places of Mitchell and Henderson be declared vacant, whereupon Mr. Shipler, in an excited manner, denounced the thing as a political trick by professional tricksters and withdrew from the Convention. He declared that he would never act with any party that was so corrupt in a professed principle. The Convention then adjourned till two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On reassembling, Judge Campbell, of La Salle, Illinois, was introduced and delivered a very lengthy address, after which the Convention made the following nomination to fill a vacancy : For Secretary of State—S. Bowles, of Fountain county.

The following resolution, submitted by the committee on resolutions was adopted:

Resolved—That we adopt and reaffirm the platform of the Convention of the 10th of June last.

On motion of Mr. Buchanan, the Central Committee was instructed to fill vacancies in their own number and to correspond with independent organizations in other States with a view of the organization of a National party.

The following nominations to fill vacancies were made to-day: For Secretary of of State—S.Bowles,of Fountain; Auditor—D. J. Prescott, of Posey Co.; Attorey General——Wm. A. Peele, of Wayne and Andrew Graham, Bartholemew county.

THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE LABOR REFORM CONVENTION.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, Mass., August 12.—The annual State Labor Reform Convention assembled to-day to consider matters relating to the approaching Gubernatorial contest and the interests of the party. There was a fair representation from different sections of the Commonwealth, the attendance, however, not being as large as in regular nominations, as the platform had been proposed. E. M. Chamberlin, of Boston, called the Convention to order, and made the opening address. He reviewed the ten hour law passed by the last Legislature, and urged his hearers to continue their efforts for the eight hour law to apply to factory operatives.

CONGRESSMEN NOMINATED.

PATERSON, N. J., August 12.—William Walter Phelps, of the Fifth Congressional district of New Jersey was renominated this afternoon by acclamation. Resolutions declare in favor of a protective tariff, civil rights and specie payments.

MONTPELIER, Vt., August 12—In the Republican Convention of the First Congressional district held to-day at Middlebury, Col. C. H. Joyce of Rutland was nominated for Congress by acclamation, in place of C. W. Willard. The Republican Convention of the Second district held today at White River Junction renominated L. P. Poland by a good majority.

MACON, Ga., August 12.—Jas. H. Blount was renominated by acclamation for Congress by the Democrats of this district at a convention at Milledgeville to-day.

TALLAHASSE, Fla., August 12.—W. J. Purman was renominated for Congress from the Second district by the regular Republican Convention to-day. The bolting faction, supported by Gov. Stearns, nominated a negro.

CINCINNATI, August 12.—The Republicans of the Seventh district of Hillsboro, to-day nominated Dr. Thomas W. Gordon, of Adams county, for Congress.

CHICAGO, August 12.—A Tribune special says the Anti-monopoly Congressional Convention at Indianolo, Iowa, to-day nominated J. D. Witman, and the Independent Reform Congressional Convention, at Toledo, to-day nominated J. H. Pickerell, of Mason county.

SELMA, ALA., August 12.—The Radical Congressional Convention has been in session here for three days. One hundred and eighty ballots have been taken but there is no nomination as yet. Two negroes and a white man, an ex-Federal General, are candidates before the Convention.

A DISGUSTED RADICAL SENDS IN HIS RESIGNATION.

State Auditor Clinton has tendered his resignation to Gov. Kellogg, because the late Republican State Convention renominated Mr. Dubuclet, present incumbent for State Treasurer. After dwelling at length upon Mr. Dubuclet's official acts and character, Mr. Clinton says I decline to serve longer with such an associate as the nominee of the Republican Convention, or to be longer held responsible for acts which, though I oppose them I may not be able to prevent. I also regard the endorsement of Mr. Dubuclet's a condemnation of my course by my own party, and gladly avail myself of the opportunity to escape from a thankless and most unpleasant office which otherwise I would have felt bound to retain. Further, I consider his nomination a flagrant violation of the fifth resolution of the platform adopted by the Convention.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

PHILADELPHIA, August 12.—The State Prohibition party's Nominating Convention at Harrisburg, adopted a radical platform favoring prohibition of the liquor traffic. The following nominations were made: Lieutenant Governor—Benjamin Rush, of Bradford; Judge of the Supreme Court—Simon B. Chase; Auditor General—Calvin Parsons; Secretary of Internal Affairs—W. P. Cutherston. A State Committee was appointed with James Black as chairman.

THE NEBRASKA INDEPENDENTS.

OMAHA, Neb., August 12.—The delegates of the independent party, composed largely of grangers, met in convention today at Lincoln. Twenty counties were represented.

They decided to call a State Convention at Lincoln, September 8, and will then nominate a full State ticket. The movement originated in this county. Republicans claim it is a movement of dilapidated politicians. Democrats are jubilant over any move calculated to weaken the former.

MICHIGAN ANTI-PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

DETROIT, August 12.—The State Anti Prohibition Convention met here this morning; about three hundred delegates were present. Committees of organization and resolutions were appointed and the Convention took a recess until afternoon. In the

AFTERNOON SESSION

E. W. Andrews of Bay City, was elected President, who made a brief speech in favor of license as the only effectual means of dealing with intemperance. The chairman of the Committee of Platform then submitted resolutions which declare that public policy demand a radical change; that prohibitory legislation has had no other practical result than the increase of the very evils intended to cure; declaring in favor of imposing a tax or license upon the liquor traffic, but not as a penalty upon those engaged in it for perpetrating a wrong nor, as comparing it with immorality and crimes; such a tax was fully justified as a means of public revenue; that such tax may be imposed under the present constitution. The resolutions also favor stringent laws to punish persons for adulterating and that by the passage of a license law the business of retailing liquor be confined to responsible and honorable men and the character of the business elevated and public morals improved.

Levi Bishop delivered a speech in which he argued the total failure of prohibition, favoring the election of no executive officers of the State who are not pledged to support the license system. After the election of a central committee consisting of two delegates from each Congressional district, the Convention adjourned.

THE INDIANS.

The Sioux Preparing for War.

OMAHA, August 10.—Information from Fort Laramie says the Sioux Indians report that the Arrapahoes and Cheyennes are getting ready for war. Many Sioux will go with them. The military are very active but their movements are kept as quiet as possible that the Indians may not be informed thereof through renegade whites and half breeds. General King and the ninth infantry headquarters departed for Fort Laramie to-day.

MISSISSIPPI

SERIOUS RIOT IN AUSTIN

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 11.—The excitement here in regard to the riot at Austin is increasing. The operator at Helena reports that negroes have been passing there on the Mississippi side all day, marching on Austin. The steamer White left this afternoon at five o'clock with about 300 armed men and supplies, under command of Colonel Morgan, of Hernando, Mississippi, about half of whom are from Mississippi, and among whom are some twenty negroes, who say they want this foolishness stopped. The remainder are from this city.

REINFORCEMENTS BEING PUSHED FORWARD.

Large numbers of men have gone by land and if the whites can hold the Court House till midnight, reinforcements in sufficient numbers will have arrived to relieve them.

Paul Reeves, who was shot in the melee at Somerville, died yesterday. He and his brother Albert, who died on Sunday from wounds received in the same fight, were buried in one grave.

PROGRESS OF THE RIOT.

MEMPHIS, August 11.—A special to the Appeal from Helena, Arkansas, received at 8:30 this morning, says: At eleven o'clock last night three ladies and two gentlemen arrived here from Austin in a skiff, and report considerable fighting. Late yesterday evening the commander of the post, whose name we have not learned, dispatched a scout of twenty-five men on the road to Coldwater station, on the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad, and captured a picket of twenty negroes, who were stationed about two miles from town, and brought them as prisoners and disarmed them. One of them, as they were being put into the Court House yard, tried to make his escape when he was fired upon and killed, and in the melee in another fight which ensued, another negro was wounded, but not fatally. Later in the evening a large body of negroes advanced from the south and attacked the town, driving in the white skirmishers to the Court House, where the main body of the whites were stationed.

THE WHITES REPULSED.

A charge was made by the whites on the negroes, but were repulsed with the loss of several killed and wounded. The fighting was going on when our informants left, and they were fired upon as they crossed over to Ship Island.

TROOPS ON THEIR WAY TO AUSTIN TO ASSIST THE WHITES.

Major Horn Chalmers, of Hernendo, has just arrived here for the purpose of chartering a boat to take men to the assistance of the whites in Austin. He says a courier from Major Woodson, of Austin, reached Hernando at daylight, stating the town was surrounded by about one thousand negroes, and asking for help. About two hundred men from Hernando and vicinity will be here at two o'clock, and in company with volunteers from this city will start at four o'clock for Austin.

TROUBLES OF MR. SMITH.

Dr. Smith, who is the unfortunate cause of the trouble there, reached here last night; some three weeks since he was attacked in the streets of Austin by a negro, and drawing a pistol he fired at the negro, but missed him and killed a little negro girl who was standing by, which exasperated the negroes to such an extent that they collected a mob and took Dr. Smith to the woods to hang him, which they would have done but for the entreaties of Mayor Woodson and the Doctor's wife. Since that time he has been a voluntary inmate of the jail to prevent being mobbed, until last Friday, when some friends came and carried him to Hernando. On learning which the negroes collected in large numbers and notified the Mayor that unless Dr. Smith was brought back and put in jail, they would burn the town.

THE WHITES SURRENDER.

A third dispatch has been received from the vicinity of Austin, asking for men, arms and ammunition; stating that unless the whites, who are surrounded in the Court House, are speedily relieved, they will be forced to surrender or be captured. The steamer A. J. White has been chartered to leave at five o'clock, and will carry a large number of men well armed.

MORE FIGHTING.

Another special to the Appeal says that the negroes surrounding Austin on the south were charged this morning by a body of mounted whites, who killed four or five and captured twenty negroes. The blacks number about seven hundred, while the whites have about two hundred. Both parties are expecting reinforcements. At present the whites have the best of the fight. The negro hands on the plantations opposite on the Arkansas side are arming, and marching on Austin in large numbers.

MEMPHIS, August 12.—Latest reports from Austin state the troops had disbanded and gone home. Peace was restored, and the impression prevails here that a few determined men could have prevented the whole affair at the outset by meeting the negroes before summoning help from elsewhere.

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON'S TELEGRAMS.

NEGROES IN POSSESSION OF THE TOWN.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., August 12.—Parties who arrived by the steamer St. Frances state that the negroes occupied Austin at two o'clock yesterday afternoon.

STRATEGY OF THE BLACKS.

Capt. Jas. Lea, of the steamer St. Frances, which arrived from below this morning, says that after the negroes who had Austin surrounded were repulsed yesterday they disappeared, and a story was soon circulated that they were murdering the women and children left unprotected on the surrounding plantations, which caused the men who had been defending the place to start for their homes to protect their families, and Austin was soon left without any defenders, except one or two white men.

THEY HELP THEMSELVES.

The negroes came in and took possession and proceeded to break open the saloons and stores and help themselves, and at last accounts had committed no acts of violence toward the few whites who were unable to get away, but as they were becoming drunk there were fears of their burning the village. They sent a messenger to Capt. Lee asking him to land there, but he had a large number of refugees on board, some of whom the negroes had threatened to kill, among whom was Dr. Phillips, late Republican member of the Legislature. The refugees begged him not to do so and he passed on up without landing.

ARRIVAL OF WHITE REINFORCEMENTS.

General Chalmers came up on the steamer St. Frances to Peters' landing, where the St. Frances met the whites with the reinforcements from here. He was requested by the Deputy Sheriff, in the absence of the Sheriff, to take command of the men, and went back with them. They will land at O. K. Landing, and endeavor to cut off the retreat of the negroes from the hills, and doubtless ere this the whole force has been captured, as the negroes had no suspicions of the approach of this force and were too busily engaged in debauch to be prepared to meet them. General Chalmers is a man of well-known courage and coolness, and his being in command gives assurance that no blood will be unnecessarily shed. It is proper to state that politics has nothing to do with this trouble, and that Major Woodson and a number of men who have been proscribed by the negroes are Republicans.

THE WHITES WAITING FOR REINFORCEMENTS.

The Appeal special from Helena this morning, after recounting the occupation of Austin by the negroes, as already reported, says: At Bennett's landing, Col. Morgan held council, and stated that it was too hazardous to make an assault upon the blacks entrenched at Austin for want of proper authority, suitable numbers and ammunition, and preferred landing at Moon's, above Austin, where he could put himself in a better plight, and await executive authority. General Chalmers came on board and objected to landing at Moon's, and insisted on landing at O. K. or Shoo Fly, most of the officers agreeing with him. To this Col. Morgan objected, as being in the midst of an enemy, and subjecting the command to an immediate attack from all sides while unprepared for it. He then ordered back the commissary supplies which had been landed, and Capt. Finley's company, which had been thrown out as skirmishers, and calling his officers together, told them he felt that it was his duty under the circumstances not to take the risk, they demanded that he would carry the command first. To this most of the officers objected, and Col. Morgan resigned, and Gen. Chalmers was elected as commander, and landed at Shoo Fly.

The following has just been received:

HELENA, August 12.—To Hon. Thos. Haller & Co.—Send us reinforcements by St. Frances; send guns with fixed ammunition. If possible send rations for five hundred men.

(Signed) J. R. CHALMERS.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY.

The excitement here in regard to the Austin riot is becoming more intense, owing to unfounded rumors of young men of this city being killed in the attack on the place. The following is posted about the city: Reliable men wanted—to report on board the steamer St. Frances at four o'clock this day. Arms and ammunition will be furnished to them; also three hundred men well armed and equipped, to report at the same time and place. About twenty good artillerists are wanted. General King White, of Arkansas, will assume command of the above men. This poster has added to the excitement. It is thought several hundred will go to-night on the St. Frances. Three pieces of artillery are expected from Lonecke, Arkansas, this afternoon.

THE LESSON OF THE HOUR.

A NORTHERN VIEW OF THE SOUTHERN ELECTION—WHAT THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL IS DOING.

[New York Sun.]

There is one important consideration arising out of the recent election in North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi, which seem not to have occurred to those who have commented upon those elections. The number of negro voters in this country is about one million. These voters dwell in such localities that heretofore the Republican party has been indebted to them for its supremacy in a large number of Congressional districts, and in not a few States. The negroes have been encouraged to demand the passage of a law by Congress embracing extreme provisions on the subject of their so-called civil rights. Thus far the Republicans have played fast and loose on this question. They have not done enough, to satisfy the colored element in the party, and their wonted zeal for the triumph of its candidates is cooling off. On the other hand, they have done just enough to offend a class of conservative Republicans who were never much in love with negroes, and now they either stay away from the polls or slip in their votes for the Democratic candidates.

We have indicated one of the main points on which the recent elections turned. The proposed Civil Rights bill influence just votes enough to determine the results. The Republican party is in a serious dilemma in respect to the elections of this fall, and the great contest two years hence. If it fails to favor the Civil Rights bill in this campaign and to pass it in the next Congress, it will drive away a large proportion of the one million of negro votes. If, on the other hand, the party now advocates and ultimately passes the bill, a great body of Conservative Republicans will refuse to sustain its nominations. This, we think, is the lesson taught by Southern elections.

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THE SUNNY SOUTH.

The South is calculating its population, and it finds that the following were the comparative numbers of white and colored persons at the period of the last Census—1870. Since then the preponderance of whites in Texas has greatly increased. As will be seen, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina are the only States in which the negroes have majorities:

	Whites.	Colored.	Maj.
Alabama	521,383	475,510	45,878
Arkansas	362,115	122,169	139,944
Florida	96,057	91,689	4,362
Georgia	638,925	554,142	93,784
Kentucky	1,098,692	222,210	776,486
Louisiana	362,065	364,210	2,145
Mississippi	382,896	444,201	61,305
North Carolina	678,470	391,650	287,820
South Carolina	289,666	415,814	126,147
Tennessee	936,113	322,231	613,788
Texas	712,089	253,475	458,614
Virginia	712,089	512,841	199,248

RIOT IN GLENDALE.

A BLOODY BAR-ROOM FIGHT—A NEGRO'S HEAD POUNDED SO THAT HE WILL DIE.

Tuesday afternoon a white man, named George Lynch, and two negroes, one of them named Mathews, came into Herman Ketternen's saloon, in Glendale, and demanded drinks, being considerably intoxicated, their request was refused by Mrs. Ketternen, who was attending bar. The men then began an attack upon Mrs. K., and proceeded to demolish the bar fixtures as well. She at length succeeded in getting out of the house by the backway and fastened the door behind her. In the meantime Mr. K. was informed of what was transpiring and told that some men were murdering his wife and gathering a party of friends attempted to clear the saloon.

A fearful fight ensued in which clubs were freely used, and it was said, though not believed that a hatchet had been used by one of the party. The negro Mathews was fearfully beaten and his head so pounded that it was thought he could not live, and perhaps is dead by this time. After the invaders were vanquished Mathews' head was bandaged and he was taken to his home in Sewickley.

Ketternen and his wife and a man named M. Tramp started on the train for Allegheny in the evening to make an information, as they alleged, against the assailants. The people on the cars, however, fearing they intended to abscond, had the train stopped and the doors locked at Woods' Run, where officers McCurry and Merriman took charge of them and escorted them to the lock-up, where a man named A. T. Goff appeared and preferred a charge of felonious assault and battery against them.

The men are unable to talk English very well, but passionately assert their ability to show that their actions were justifiable.

HEAVY LIABILITIES.

A statement of the liabilities of Messrs. Harbaugh, Mathias & Owens, proprietors of the iron works in the Ninth ward, Allegheny, has been prepared. The liabilities nearly reach the sum of $1,400,000. The statement of the assets has not yet been made.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

THE CREDITORS IN MEETING.

THE REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—PROPOSED ADJUSTMENT OF THE DIFFICULTIES—THE CREDITORS CONSIDER THE OUTLOOK FAVORABLE AND WILLINGLY ACCEDE TO THE PROPOSITIONS.

[From The Daily Post of Wednesday.]

Pursuant to call of the Executive Committee a large number of the creditors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company met at Lafayette Hall yesterday afternoon to hear the report of the Committee. Hon. James L. Graham called the meeting to order, and after stating the object, the following basis of settlement between the creditors and company was read, as the report of the committee by Reuben Miller, Esq.

THE REPORT.

GENTLEMEN:—Pursuant to appointment at the last meeting, your Committee first met with the directors of the A. V. R. R. Co., and then, at the suggestion of John Scott, Esq., President of the A. V. R. R., proceeded to Philadelphia, and there met, by appointment, the President and Finance Committee of the P. R. R. Co. (on the 22d of July last,) and after a full and free discussion, presented the following memorandum, as a basis of settlement and security:

PHILADELPHIA, July 22d, 1874.

MEMORANDUM.

1. That the A. V. R. R. shall apply to the payment of the interest on the income bonds, all her surplus earnings, after providing for existing mortgages and operating expenses only.

2. That there shall be devoted to the payment of the interest and principal of three and a half millions income bonds, the amount due creditors, other than the P. R. R. and the P. & E. R. R., one-tenth of the gross receipts of freight to and from the A. V. R. R., and over the P. R. R., the P. & E. R. R., and the N. C. R. R. This one-tenth shall be placed with the Trustees of the mortgage, one of whom shall be the Safe Deposit Co. of Pittsburgh.

3. That for any deficiency in interest on the income bonds, by reason of the A. V. R. R. failing to realize a sufficient amount, the trustees shall apply (out of this ten per cent.) a sufficient amount to pay the deficiency in interest, and the remainder shall be applied to the purchase of the three and a half millions outstanding bonds by advertisement.

4. The entire amount of income bonds under this trust shall be ten millions, of which a sufficient amount shall be used for the payment of existing debts at par, and out of the remainder the P. R. R. shall be entitled to a sufficient amount at par, as may be necessary for her advances, and the P. & E. R. R. Company for indebtedness due it.

5. These bonds to run for twenty years.

6. This interest to be at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

The paper was referred to the Board of Directors of the P. R. R., and on the same day day accepted by them as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, July 22, 1874.

Messrs. James I. Bennett, D. Hostetter and Reuben Miller, Committee:

GENTLEMEN:—The proposition submitted by you to our Committee was presented to the Board to-day, a copy of which you will find enclosed.

I beg leave to say that if your creditors will fund their claims and relieve the A. V. R. R. from its floating indebtedness, our Company will be prepared to execute a contract and carry out, in good faith, the understanding of the parties as expressed in said proposition.

Yours very respectfully,
(Signed.) THOMAS A. SCOTT,
President.

In accordance therewith, the P. R. R., the P. & E. R. R., and the N. C. R. R. companies have agreed to place for your benefit in the hands of Trustees, one-tenth of the gross receipts of all freights over their roads, to and from the A. V. R. R.; which amount will be in addition to the net earnings of the A. V. R. R., less interest on existing mortgages, but only applicable to the payment of your claims; thus making you, to whom is owing about three and a half millions of the $6,360,856, secure, independent of the A. V. R. R., as follows:

AGREEMENT.

Whereas, The A. V. R. R. Co. is indebted to sundry individuals and corporations in various sums, to the aggregate amount of about six million dollars, as per schedule hereto attached, and being unable to pay the said sums as they mature, desires, to the extent of its ability, to provide for the security and ultimate payment of the same, and proposes to its creditors as follows:

First. To issue its bonds to an amount not exceeding ten million dollars, to be dated October 1, 1874, payable twenty years thereafter, with interest thereon, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of April and October in each year, and, if authority of law exist therefor, to secure the same by a mortgage to trustees, one of whom shall be the Safe Deposit Company of Pittsburgh, of all its corporate property and franchises; such mortgage to be subject to the lien and priority of claim of the existing mortgages on said property and franchises.

Second. To issue so many of the said bonds at par as may be sufficient to retire the said indebtedness, with the interest thereon to October 1, 1874, added; the remainder thereof to be placed in the custody of the said trustees to be named in said proposed mortgage, to be disposed of from time to time as hereinafter stated.

Third. Upon the acceptance of said bonds at par as aforesaid by said creditors at a general meeting, and by a further deposit of said claims with trustees to be funded as provided in this agreement, an agreement will be entered into with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, and the Northern Central Railroad Company, by which each of said companies will set apart semi-annually ten per cent. of their gross receipts for the preceding six months derived from freight transported over the whole or any portion of their respective lines of railroad, to and from and over the whole or any portion of the lines operated by the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, (including that portion thereof known as the Bennett's Branch,) the same to be paid over to the trustees to be named in said proposed mortgage, and to be applied by them to the payment of the interest upon such of the said bonds, as well as to their purchase, as may belong to or be held by parties other than the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Erie Raidroad Company, and the Northern Central Railroad Company, in manner following, that is to say:

1. If the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company are able to pay the whole of the interest as it matures upon all of said bonds issued under the terms thereof, the said per centum of gross receipt shall be applied semi-annually to the purchase of such of said bonds as may be offered for sale to the trustees after due public notice inviting proposals therefor, but in no case to exceed par and interest; and all bonds so purchased shall belong to and be delivered to the said three companies in proportion to the sums derived from gross receipts, and set apart and paid over by them respectfully to the said trustees as aforesaid.

2. If the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company are able to pay only a portion of the interest, as it matures, upon said bonds as aforesaid, then so much of the ten per centum of said gross receipts as may be necessary shall be applied to the payment of so much of the said interest as may not have been paid by said Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, only upon such of said bonds as do not belong to or are not held by either of the three said companies, and the residue of said ten per centum shall be applied to the purchase of said bonds in the manner and for account of the said three companies aforesaid; and for so much of said ten per centum of gross receipts as shall have been applied to the partial payment of interest as aforesaid, the said three companies shall be entitled to and shall receive from the said trustees, bonds at par out of the remainder in their custody, in the proportion as the sums contributed by them respectively shall have been so applied and paid. It being the purpose and intention of said agreement that all of the moneys arising from said ten per centum of said gross receipts of said three companies shall be applied to the payment of interest on or purchase of such of the said bonds only as are outstanding and owned or held by parties other than said three companies themselves, and which said bonds shall be identified by memorandum on the margin thereof as follows: "Only such bonds as bear this memorandum upon the margin are entitled to have applied to their purchase or to the payment of interest thereon any portion of the fund set apart by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, and the Northern Central Railroad Company for that purpose, being ten per centum of the gross receipts derived by said companies from freight transported over the whole or any portion of their respective lines of railroad to and from and over the whole or any portion of the lines of railroad operated by the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company; and when as any of said bonds shall be so purchased out of said fund, this memorandum shall be detached therefrom before delivery to either of the said companies contributing thereto."

3. Whenever the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company may be unable to pay, out of its own resources, the interest in full upon all of said bonds as may be issued and outstanding, then any interest unpaid upon any of said bonds as may be held by the said three companies shall be paid by the said trustees in bonds at par out of the remainder in their custody.

Your Committee have done all in their power to obtain information concerning the business of the A. V. R. R., and in this President, John Scott has been ready to answer questions at all times, using his position and influence to secure an amicable adjustment with all classes of creditors; and we now briefly give you the result, commencing with the statement made by the A. V. R. R. to the creditors, June 16, 1874, which statement has been carefully prepared, but (owing to the great depression in the oil trade and to the confusion caused by the unexpected death of President Phillips) under the most unfavorable circumstances. Notwithstanding this, the lowest estimate that could be made for this year's business footed up—

Earnings on main line, 132 miles at $20,000 per mile	$ 2,640,000
And on the remainder of the road, $5,000 per mile	550,000
Total	$3,190,000
Of this amount it is estimated that it would take 60 per cent., to pay running expenses, &c., or	$ 1,914,000
Leaving as net earnings	1,276,000
From this deduct total amount of interest on bonded debt, or	1,162,000
Leaving net surplus as per that statement	$114,000

Col. Thomas A. Scott, in conversation, stated to your committee that the A. V. R. R. could and should be operated at less than 50 per cent. of its gross earnings, but taking this as an outside estimate, it would show as follows:

Gross receipts	$ 3,190,000
60 per cent	1,914,000
50 per cent	1,595,000
Saving under present management	$ 319,000
Add to this the surplus as per statement or report made by the company to the creditors, January 6, 1874	$ 114,000
And we have total	$ 433,000
The interest on the total floating indebtedness (with interest added up to October 1, next) cannot be made to exceed seven per cent. on $6,500,000	$ 445,000

Leaving you only $22,000 less than is necessary to pay the entire interest for the bonded and floating debt of the road. This, you will bear in mind, is upon the lowest possible estimate of receipts that could be presented to the creditors. From what we learn the net earnings of the road can be largely increased by preventing abuses in the way of special or private unexplained modes of cheap transportation, which have been the rule and not the exception. We do not doubt but that John Scott, as President of the road, has the ability, will and nerve to remedy these evils, and that he will certainly do it; and in the course of conversation he has admitted to your committee that the loss to the road in this way has not been less than $150,000 per annum.

By funding the large floating debt (upon which a high rate of interest has been paid) in income bonds bearing interest at seven per cent., a saving of say four per cent. on $3,000,000 can be effected. This saving would amount to say $120,000. In addition to this we find that the proportion of through freights paid to the A. V. R. R. by other connecting roads has amounted to but little more than the cost of transportation; but since the election of Thomas A. Scott to the Presidency of the P. R. R., a more equitable pro rata has already been arranged. This will largely increase the receipts of the A. V. R. R., which increase is estimated at not less than $150,000 per annum, or a total of $420,000. To this should be added the regular and steady increase of business, both upon the main line and Bennett's Branch. On this latter line are found some of the heaviest veins of coal, and it is said that the quality is not surpassed by any for gas or steam purposes. This coal can be mined for less than half the cost of mining the 4½ foot vein of Western Pennsylvania, and can be put at the seaboard and distributed throughout the Eastern and New England States at less cost than any other coal. To these estimates can be added the profits of carrying lumber from all points on this branch to a market. Then again this road, with the extension now surveyed between the mouth of the Mahoning to Homewood, on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., together with other Eastern connections now projected, seems destined to be the cheapest route to the seaboard, over which a large portion of the grain, stock, etc., of the ever-growing West, Northwest and Southwest may pass, at less cost of transportation than by any of the other trunk lines.

Your committee cannot estimate as to the future of the trade along the main line and branches, but that it will increase we do not doubt, and we are confirmed in this by the opinions of many who are familiar with the country.

In the arrangemgnt offered you, taking the facts as received, we believe your claims to be secure, because the traffic over the P. R. R. alone to and from the A. V. R. R. for 1873 amounted to $2,325,918 94, one tenth of which would be within $12,509 of enough to pay the entire interest on three and a-half millions of your debt (and to this it is unalterably appropriated,) in this giving you the preference over all other creditors.

In addition to this, you have your equal share in the net revenue of the A. V. R. R., after paying the interest on her bonded debt; which, after the first twelve or eighteen months we believe should be sufficient to allow all of the money derived from the traffic agreement to be applied to the purchase of your preferred bonds. This would retire them in the course of ten or twelve years. From information through President John Scott, we find that the net earnings of the road have been steadily increasing for the past two months, and that he expects, and has every reason to believe that this increase will continue. You will also notice that in our estimates the receipts of the P. & E. R. R. and the N. C. R. R. are not included, for the reason that we have not received an account of the amount, and it is proper to state that they have been small, but are now increasing and promise well.

For the foregoing reasons, and believing that in the management of the A. V. R. R. by its present executive officer, who is pledged to administer its affairs with economy and integrity, a new era will open in its business, alike beneficial to the corporation and the public interests, and especially so to the holders of its bonded indebtedness, we feel no hesitation in recommending to the creditors who have appointed us their committee, to accept this proposition of settlement now submitted. We believe it to be fair and equitable, the best mode of securing their claims, and we further think it due to the officers of the P. R. R. Co., to state that in our intercourse, in bringing to consummation this agreement of settlement, we found in them a disposition to deal fairly and honorably in this whole matter, and we have no doubt but that on their part it will be carried out whit fidelity. Our work is now in your hands, and it is for you to decide what thall be done.

We merely suggest that prompt action be taken, so that, if favorable, the necessary papers may be executed.

JAMES I. BENNETT,
JOHN HARPER,
D. HOSTETTER,
REUBEN MILLER,
JAMES J. DONNELL,
Committee.

PITTSBURGH, August 8, 1874.

At the conclusion of the reading of the proposition, Mr. T. A. Reilly offered the following:

Resolved, That the proposition of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, as set forth in the report of its Commitee, be and the same is hereby accepted and adopted, and that the several creditors shall signify their assent thereto by signing their names to an agreement in the following terms, viz:

We, the undersigned creditors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, do hereby respectively accept the written proposition submitted by said Company to its creditors at a general meeting held at Pittsburgh this eleventh day of August, 1874, reserving, however, all our rights against all other parties liable to us as indorsers or otherwise upon promisory notes or other evidences of indebtedness held by any of us. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Dilworth presented the following:

Resolved, That the report first read be accepted, and that the thanks of the creditors are hereby given to the committee for their efficient service. Adopted.

Mr. D. W. C. Carroll presented the following:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee heretofore appointed, be and are hereby requested to continue to act and take such steps by the employment of counsel and otherwise as may be necessary in their judgment to carry the proposition of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company into effect. Carried.

Mr. Bennett, from the Executive Committee offered the following for the signatures of the creditors:

Mr. Miller read the following telegram.

PHILADELPHIA, August 11, 1874.

To J. I. Bennett:

I telegraphed Mr. John Scott yesterday that there would be no difficulty whatever in Pennsylvania and Philadelphia and Erie roads coming into the arrangement with the other creditors. I trust you will get everything satisfactorily adjusted at your meeting to-day and that the needful papers may be signed by the creditors and a deposit of their claims made.

THOS. A. SCOTT.

When the telegram had been read the President announced that everything was in readiness for the creditors to sign the proposition, and those present came forward and placed their names on the paper.

The meeting then adjourned and numbers of the creditors came forward and attached their names to the proposition. The creditors who signed the proposition represent at least $5,000,000 of the company's indebtedness.

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YESTERDAY'S STORM.

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE DONE IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE CITY—SHADE TREES AND HOUSES BLOWN DOWN AND DAMAGE DONE BY LIGHTING.

(From The Daily Post of Thursday.)

It would appear that the malign influence of the comet's tail has not yet expended itself, judging from the vigor displayed by the elements yesterday afternoon. In fact if Old Probs. does not soon let up on us, the year 1874 will be known in history as the most eventful in the way of storms ever known. Although the electro magnetic storm predicted for Monday last did not put in an appearance, the angry looking sky yesterday afternoon made many persons blanch with fear as they remembered the fearful cloud burst of July 26. The intense heat of the preceding forty-eight hours was an intimation that a war of the elements was brewing, and although the damage so far as reported is trifling compared with last month's storm, yet it is sufficient under ordinary circumstances to be noteworthy. In addition to the damage done by lightning at the Standard Oil Works, elsewhere reported, shade trees were blown down and houses unroofed in various portions of the two cities.

IN ALLEGHENY.

In Allegheney Mrs. Graham's house, corner of Sampson and Diamond streets, was unroofed. Mrs. G.'s house was one that suffered severely by the devouring flames of July Fourth. She had just got it into habitable shape, and now finds a large portion of her work undone.

The fire alarm telegraph on Western avenue was torn down for quite a distance, and a large tree in the same locality was twisted off a few feet above the ground as though it had been done in wanton sport by the whirlwind.

The board walk on Lowry street was lifted up bodily and scattered like thistledown for some distance from its original bed. In the same locality great damage was done to grape arbors and almost everything else of a fragile nature. A number of barges were torn from their moorings at Lindsay & McCutcheon's mill, and carried out into the river, where they drifted upon the bar and stopped. A large plate glass window at Semple's dry goods store, on Federal street, was blown in and demolished. The plate was very valuable.

IN THIS CITY

considerable damage is reported. One end of Hartupee's large engine works, on Second avenue, was blown down, causing considerable loss. The current of air forced open the large doors in the lower part of the building and then appeared to strike something and rebound, in its backward course taking out the end of the building, which was thus, fortunately, thrown into the street, thereby saving considerable loss of life, as quite a number of men were engaged near the gable end.

Zug's mill, on Thirteenth street, was unroofed and a portion of the wall and two stacks blown down.

Two new houses were blown down on Webster avenue. One of them belonged to a man named Gallagher. The other owner's name we did not learn.

Telegraph poles were blown down in various parts of the city, but so far as we learned no lives were lost.

Two houses are said to have been blown down at Saw Mill Run.

The rain fall was very heavy in Chartiers Valley, but was not followed by the destruction that marked the last storm.

The floods beat heavily around our friend McKelvy's establishment at Idlewood, but "it fell not." Although the storm was accompanied by considerable hail, the fall of the thermometer was but slight for a number of hours after the rain subsided. At one o'clock this morning the thermometer in this office registered eighty degrees in a draft.

THE PRIZE FIGHT.

A TERRIBLE BATTLE.

(From The Daily Post of Wednesday.)

The day appointed for the brutal bruising match between William Edwards and Samuel Collyer for a purse of $2,000 and the light weight championship of America has come and gone. And contrary to the expectations of many familiar with the dark tricks and vain ways of prize fighters and men of that ilk, the "mill" came off. Many thought the fight would be deferred by the managers, assigning for their motive in selling tickets for the excursion a desire to realize a handsome sum of money from foolish persons rather than to receive a just and equitable compensation for what they consider a grand and glorious exhibition of science. In this view, however, such were mistaken as the bruisers themselves and the managers of the "mill" were desperately in earnest, and also let us hope, were too honorable to defraud those who paid to see the fight, out of their money. But not to get ahead of our story, let us commence with

THE TRIP DOWN THE RIVER.

About half-past twelve o'clock on Tuesday morning, after as many as could be accommodated had gotten aboard the barge, Barney Aaron gave the signal for cutting loose by firing his revolver in the air. The signal was not understood by those on board, and a stampede was consequently produced among their numbers as they thought a fight had been commenced. At the same time the immense crowd of Pittsburgh ruffians on shore who expected to "dead head" it to the place of the fight, commenced throwing stones at the party on the barge. To protect themselves the latter party fired several shots at the crowd on the shore, and greatly enjoyed seeing the "bullies" scampering to get without pistol range. Several persons on the barge were struck by stones. Barney Aaron was struck on the left side of the face, and for several hours afterwards a large protuberance ornamented his phiz. Sam Masons was struck on the head and received an ugly cut, as did also Worry Edwards, brother of the pugilist. James Kelly, a resident of Allegheny, also sustained a cut on the head, and was shot in the left breast by one of the parties on the shore. The injured man was carried aboard the steamer and placed under the care of a physician. His wound at first was considered dangerous, but he afterwards improved, and is now out of danger. Several other parties received slight cuts and bruises. Just before leaving the wharf at Liberty street, Sam. and Ed. Collyer were brought on board the boat and the former was assigned a stateroom on the steamer. Owing to the excitement in getting aboard, there was but little opportunity to ascertain who were among the passengers. A trip over the barge and steamer, however, or, while they were floating down the Ohio river enabled one to see, notwithstanding the darkness, numbers of Pittsburgh's most prominent lawyers, physicians, merchants, and many who feel themselves entitled to the epithets of leading citizens. That a crowd of gamblers, thieves, shoulder bitter, black-legs and men destitute of every virtue, should congregate for such an excursion was not surprising, but to find among this motley crowd of evel-doers men who not only profess respectability, and in some cases Christianity, but who also consider that they have great cause to be offended should any person entertain a shadow of doubt as to their professions; to find such persons, and numbers of them too, was certainly unexpected, to say the least. Many such persons however, were aboard, and, before the boat had been five minutes on her journey most earnestly wished themselves at home with their families. The whole number of persons on the boat, it is estimated, reached five hundred.

STOPPING FOR A PASSENGER.

When the steamer arrived in the vicinity of McKee's Rocks, Edwards and Doony Harris were taken on board, amid cheers of welcome from the roughs. The McCormick then continued her way down the stream while those on board were singing, and telling obscene jokes and discussing the relative merits of different bruisers in the party as well as of the two to engage in the "mill" which they were on their way to witness. And thus the time was passed until four o'clock, at which time the steamer reached Logan's eddy. Here she was obliged to remain several hours on account of the dense fog that hung over the river. At seven o'clock the boat pulled loose again and continued her way to the lower end of Wellsville, O., where the excursionists were signalled by a group of men on the shore. A delegation was sent ashore, and met a wealthy farmer named Ford, who informed them that the authorities of Columbiana and Jefferson counties both, were making extraordinary efforts to prevent the disgraceful occurrence from taking place in their territory.

THE PLACE OF THE FIGHT.

The boat was ordered back, and in company with other boats, the Coal Valley, Hornbrook and W. F. Caldwell, all laden with passengers and which had joined the McCormick at different points, commenced her journey up the river. At Mill creek, a little stream about forty miles below Pittsburgh, the party debarked and commenced getting things in readiness for the battle. An old lady who lived near the place of debarkation burst into tears when she saw the motley crowd approaching her residence, fearing no doubt personal danger as well as destruction of her property. One of the party, however, stood at the gate leading to her house and refused the roughs permission to enter. The excursionists continued their way to a beautiful green level spot, not far from the river and surrounded by wooded hills. Here the ring was pitched. Tom Allen and Arthur Chambers stepped forward as Edwards seconds, and Barney Aaron and Johnny Newell appeared as Collyer's mentors. Some difficulty was had in selecting a referee, one or two refusing the position, and the seconds refusing to submit the judgment to several others. Finally, however, Charley Carroll, of Baltimore, was chosen, and being willing to perform the duty, was agreed upon by both parties.

Shortly after three o'clock the corners were chosen and the men both entered the ring. Collyer was attired in scarlet breeches, white stockings and high boots, while Edwards wore white flannel breeches, white stockings and high boots. After striking up a bet between themselves the men stripped for the "mill." Both presented a fine physical appearance, their muscles standing out prominently.

The following is a

SUMMARY OF THE ROUNDS.

First Round—Both men answered promptly to the call of time. After some lively sparring Edwards struck Collyer a blow on the left on the nose. The latter returned the blow, and fought Edwards down to the ropes, winning the round.

Second round—Edwards struck Collyer a terrific blow on the cheek, following it up quickly with two other blows on the neck and forehead. A furious struggle ensued, Edwards making his work tell on Collyer's nose and knocking him down. The first knock down and first blood.

Third round—Another terrific round, Edwards planting a fearful blow full in Collyer's face, almost closing his eye, staggering him to his knees and covering his face with blood.

Fourth Round—Collyer came up, bleeding from the gash over his right eye, wary and watchful. The fighting was terrible, Edwards administering fearful punishment, and knocking Collyer completely off his feet.

Fifth round—Edwards came up smiling, Collyer got in a slight tap and subsequently a severer one. Terrific fighting by both men, and Edwards finally gave Collyer a blow that sent him reeling into the corner.

Sixth Round—Collyer weak and dejected, while Edwards showed not a gash. Both men clinch and deal telling blows. Finally Edwards struck Collyer above the bruised eye and both men fall, Edwards on top, and a stream of blood spurting from Collyer's face.

Seventh round—Edwards struck Collyer a light blow in the mouth, which the latter answered by a savage blow. The men again clinched and Edwards being thrown to the ground, Collyer wins the round.

Eighth round—Collyer presented a fearful sight, and responed slowly. Both men were watchful; finally Collyer struck at Edwards, the men both clinched and fell upon the ropes.

Ninth round—The men clinched and Collyer got in his work well, throwing Edwards and drawing blood on him for the first time.

Tenth round—A terrific blow at Edwards, and a square knock-down for Collyer.

Eleventh round—A claim of foul was made by Aaron on the ground that Edwards had something in his hand. The referee refused to allow the claim, but Aaron would not let Collyer fight any more. The fight was thus closed and the referee witheld his decision.

The party then returned to the boats, and a short distance above the scene of the fight a large number of the delegation were left on shore to take the train for Pittsburgh, arriving in the city at half-past six last evening.

The boat continued on her way up the river, touching shore again at Rochester, where a number of her passengers took the team about eight o'clock for Pittsburgh. At three o'clock this morning the boat had not yet arrived at this city.

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

This Court was in session a short time yesterday morning and disposed of two insanity cases.

In the case of Nicholas Rooney, who became demented by a severe fall received at the new water works, an order was made that he be placed in the insane department of the County Poor Farm for the present.

In the case of the man Henberger, who had been in jail for some time, on a charge of surety of the peace, and who was alleged to have become insane since his incarceration, the Court failed to recognize any evidences of insanity, and discharged the prisoner on his own recognizance.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Stephen G. Barnes, merchant, Springdale, Allegheny county. Petition and schedules in bankruptcy presented and filed. Aggregate of indebtedness $7,000. Referred to Register Shafer. Smith & Raymond for debtor.

Hugh McNeill et al., creditors, vs. Cornell & Werling, debtors, Pittsburgh. Mr. Carnahan on behalf of debtors, presented a statement of their debts and liabilities, amounting to $408,230 87, and the assent of more than one-half of said creditors to a discontinuance of the proceedings in bankruptcy. Hearing on motion for said discontinuance fixed for the 15th inst.

O. S. Culp, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. On petition presented by J. C. Taylor, of Monongahela City, assignee, was relieved from his trust and forty dollars allowed solicitor for petitioning auditors for his services, and the balance of the fund to be paid the petitioning auditors on account of costs advanced. Patterson for creditor.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court.—Judge McCandless.

Robert I. Davis, bankrupt, Allegheny. On petition of assignee, order made refering the claims of the Modern Life Insurance Company, Improvement Trust Company, and Park Place Homestead Association, all of Pittsburgh, to Register Shafer, to take evidence, liquidate and fix the account they are allowed to recover and make report.

John Kenimur, bankrupt, Allegheny. Order made restraining Garnett & Whitesides from proceeding with their execution. Rodgers for and Hay against order.

James M. House, bankrupt, Washington. Register's report recommending the payment to Thomas Walker, petitioning creditor, of the amount advanced for fees and for costs, and to John L. Gow, Esq., solicitor, a fee of $150, and to Register Knox, for report, $25, which was approved.

Henry D. Kino, bankrupt, Butler county. Petition of Gill & Rosenbaum, creditors, for an order revoking the decree of adjudication presented, and rule granted on the bankrupt to show cause who such adjudication should not be set aside and the proceedings be dismissed. S. C. Schoyer for petitioners.

W. L. Whaun, bankrupt, Franklin. Bankrupt's petition for discharge presented and order made for final examination before Register Rodgers. Chadwick for bankrupt.

John S. Bayard, bankrupt, Waynesburg. Order made for the sale of certain real estate discharged of liens. Black for assignee.

McDaniel & Co., bankrupts, Canonsburg, Washington county. Assignee's returns of the sales of certain real estate presented and approved and sales confirmed. Donovan for assignee. Petition of Wm. Smith & Son, creditors, for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens presented and referred to Register Harper for examination and report. Donovan for creditors.

Orth & Layburn, bankrupts, Canonsburg, Washington county. Rule on assignee to show cause why he should not pay the claims of George Hile et al. Argued by Mr. Watson for and Mr. Black against rule. The decision of the Court withheld.

J. G. McKnight vs. the steam tug "Athletic," in admiralty. John Penny, of McKeesport, allowed to intervene for supplies furnished said boat. Gamble for intervenors.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

R. H. Atkinson, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Alias petion for discharge presented, and order made for final examination before Register Willard, at Scranton. Weitzel for bankrupt.

Owen Cunningham, bankrupt, Cambria county. Argument on exceptions to the approval of the election of John A. Blair as assignee. Shoemaker for and Read against exceptions. Decision of the Court withheld.

James H. Dale, Erie county, bankrupt. Petition of Samuel Clark, creditor, for an order on the assignee, directing the payment of a certain judgment note presented and referred to Register Woodruff, for examination and report. Montooth for creditor.

John Slentz, bankrupt, Beaver county. Petition of assignee for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens presented and referred to Register Knox for examination and report.

J. G. McKnight vs. steamboat Athletic, in admiralty. On motion of H. D. Gamble, Esq., proctor for libellant, John G. MacConnell, Esq., of this city, was appointed Commissioner to examine the claims and make distribution of the money in the Registry of the Court.

James McGovern vs. the steam-tug Tom Rees, in admiralty. The return day of the rule on master and contractors to show cause why the proceeds of certain freighting should not be paid into Court, is extended to the 18th inst. Montooth for motion.

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SIXTEEN hundred dollars were expended by the Burial Committee of Allegheny, who had charge of the interment of the victims by the flood.

THE COURTS.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court.—Judge McCandless.

Robert B. Edgar, bankrupt, Beaver county. Register Harper's report on the petition of Jacob Longnecker, for payment of services as watchman, approved, and the assignee directed to pay said Longnecker the sum of $141 25 for said services, and Register's fees taxed at $25-00 for said report. Morlan for petitioner.

Heckelman & Hammel, bankrupts, Allegheny. Register Shaffer's report of the sale of certain real estate of said Hammel presented, approved and the assignee directed to distribute the fund arising therefrom in accordance with the schedule reported by said Register.

Elzivour Newton Coon, bankrupt, Fayette county. The opinion of Register Harper on the question as to the right of John Herbertson to prove his debt, is affirmed, and the demand of said Herbertson to make said proof is refused.

Burkhalter, Master & Co., creditors, vs. James M. Kintner, debtor,——county. Rule on petitioning creditors to amend petition in bankruptcy within the days by the number and amount required by the amendment of 22d of June, 1874, or to have proceeding dismissed with costs. Jennings for rule.

The Erie Torsion Spring Company, bankrupt, Erie county. The order refusing the petiton for a revocation of the adjudication in bankruptcy is modified, and the said petition referred to Register Woodruff for examination and report. Judge Marvin for motion.

C. W. Morrison, bankrupt Allegheny. Order made restraining Githen Rexamer and James E. Burns from proceeding with Sheriff's sale Crawford for motion.

Moss & Knapp, bankrupts, Luzerne county. Assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate approved, and assignee directed to execute the proper conveyance.

John Bigley vs. the steamboat Sharp McDonald in admiralty. Report of Commissioner Bailey on the distribution of the fund presented and confirmed nisi, and to be confirmed absolutely if no exceptions are filed within ten days.

John Kenmuir, debtor Allegheny. Debtor filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself. Referred to Register Shaffer. Rodgers for debtor.

The Common Pleas Court will be in session to-day.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

Annie Fox, applied for permission to secure her separate earnings, and the application was filed and recorded.

John Bradford was discharged from the Work House on a writ of habeas corpus.

Sidney P. Madeira, trustee of Mrs. Mary E. Madeira, applied for permission to sell certain real estate, and the same was granted, on the trustee giving bond.

Birmingham Fire Insurance Company vs. Peter Aulbach. On motion, the Sheriff was directed to pay into Court the amount of money in his hands after deducting costs, and James W. Murray was appointed auditor to distribute the fund paid into Court.

John Blind was granted leave to adopt George Cohny Goetz.

I. and J. Bond vs. John Dickson et al. Auditor's report presented and Prothonotary ordered to pay out the money in Court.

Nicholas Carr vs. Patrick M. Grady. Rule to show cause why judgment should not be revoked.

The Peoples' Savings Bank of Pittsburgh vs. Clara Felix et al. Rule granted on plaintiff and on Charles F. McKenna, administrator of Clara Felix, deceased, to show cause why the Sheriff's sale in this case should not be set aside and money paid by purchases repaid.

S. Luty vs. A. E. Geisman et al. Order of August 1, 1874 vocated, and the order of amendment as then prayed for refused, but the same allowed (as then made) provided said amendment shall not interfere with the rights of other executors.

The application to remove Michael Kunberger from the jail to Dixmont, because of his being an insane and indigent person was fixed for a hearing to-day.

Martin Lowry petitioned the court to commit N. Rooney to Dixmont, it being alleged that he is violently insane. To-day, was fixed for a hearing.

Lizzie Eckler vs. Smith C. Eckler. Respondent ordered to pay to libellant the sum of five dollars per week until further order of the court, and the sum of $50 for attorney's fees.

Orphan's Court—Judge Stowe.

Estate of Margaret Help, deceased. Order discharging James S. Devlin as executor.

Estate of Jane Scott, deceased, in partition. Report of sale made and confirmed nisi.

James W. Barker, deceased. Charles C. Dickey, Esq., appointed auditor to make distribution.

Estate of Eugene Smith, John McGinness, Hugh Henderson, Jos. Skelding, Sylvester Swartzwelder. E. T. Devlin, N. Renouf, Egidius Hess, Elisha Kerr, Widows' appraisements approved nisi.

Flinn minors. Petition of trustee for leave to pay money in her hands to guardian. Order made.

Estate of Robt. Bell deceased. Auditor's report confirmed absolutely.

Mary A. Seiler, minor, auditor's report confirmed absolutely.

Lincoln and Morrow Scott, minors. Bond of guardians approved, report of sale confirmed and deed of guardian to Jos. H. Gray acknowledged in open Court.

Mary Ann Scott et al. Sarah Massy discharged as guardian on petition.

Estate of Thos. Little, Sr., deceased. Time for return of rule extended.

Hugh Melaney, deceased. Report of inquisition confirmed nisi.

Maggie L. Miller, minor. Order directing Clerk to pay out money, less costs.

Wm. G. Noble deceased. Widow's appraisement approved nisi.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Abraham Waxelbaum, of the city of Erie, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself. Referred to Register Woodruff. Dunlap for debtor.

Carrier & Baum, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Rule granted on bankrupts to show cause why an attachment for contempt should not issue against them for not not filing their schedules of assets and liabilities. Purviance for rule.

Jacob Glosser, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Bankrupt's petition for discharge presented and final examination ordered before Register Shafer. MacConnell for bankrupt.

Dawson & Baily vs. Collins, Pool & Co., debtors, Venango county. Motion for an injunction against J. M. Sharp, and his assignee in bankruptcy, Thos. R. Clark, made and argued by James Bredin for and Marshall & Patterson against the same. An order was made restraining the said parties from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

Lowman G. Latta vs. steamboat Picket, in admiralty. Commissioner McCandless having certified sufficient cause of complaint and a regular libel for wages having been filed, process of attachment and monition ordered to issue. Wightman for libellant.

John Bigley vs. steam boat "Oil Valley," in Admiralty. Report of Commissioner to distribute the fund upon a re-hearing of the claims presented and filed nisi subject to exceptions within ten days.

DISTRICT COURT JURORS.

DRAWN FOR THE SEPTEMBER TERM.

Following is a list of Jurors drawn for service in the District Court, commencing the first Monday of next month:

Joseph Hughey, Mathew H. West, David Nicholas, Franklin Kirk, James Means, Philip Flowers, Samuel Allinder, Wm. Gill, Alexander Speer, Paul Braddock, Bartley Logan, John V. Hays, John Brashire, Wm. T. Murdock, John J. Thomas, John O'Hanlon, Wm. Sewell, John W. McKee, M. Swift Davis, S. R. Spencer, James Dripps, B. Neiss, Henry Klanke, John Wently, Hartman Coleman, Allen Mears, William Mason, Henry W. Beaumont, R. Hemeup, Mathew Scott, John Larkins, William Fullwood, Charles Gerwig, Clarence Johns, Joseph Lytle, Wm. Mawhinney, Robert Cunningham, Thomas Lee, John Murphy, John Stanby, Frank Weyman, Lawrence Mitchel, William English, James Ewing, John Anderson, John C. O'Donnell, John Lysle, A. Scott, Conrad Eisenhauser, James Lockhart, Wm. Dunker, Wm. C. Forsythe, Conrad Kohler, O. C. McClung, Lucus Dressel, L. Fogart, John Doyle, Thos. Mulvey, Edward McSwiggen.

TAXPAYERS' UNION.

THEIR CREED.

MEETING OF DELEGATES YESTERDAY AFTERNOON—WHAT IS PROPOSED TO BE DONE—CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE TO BE CATECHIZED—AN ATTEMPT TO BE MADE TO REDUCE THE PERQUISITES OF WILLIAM JONES.

Pursuant to notice, the delegates from the various wards representing the Central Taxpayers League, met at three o'clock Friday afternoon in the Stock rooms of Messrs. Cole & Irwin, Bank of Exchange Building, corner of Wood street and Sixth avenue.

Major William Frew was called to the chair with Mr. Jno. W. Riddle, and the reporters of the press as Secretaries. Major Frew stated the object of the meeting after which Hon. Thomas Mellon reported the following plan of organization which was read, and unanimously adopted:

NAME.

The Executive Committee of the Taxpayers Union.

OBJECT.

To promote an honest, prudent and economical administration of municipal affairs, and bring about a reduction of taxation.

MEMBERSHIP.

The membership shall consist of two members from each ward or township choosing to be represented. They shall be men in full sympathy and accord with the taxpayer's movement, and who are willing to devote a reasonable share of their time and services to its object, and the term of service shall continue until their constituents appoint others in their places, or they are otherwise discharged under the rules or by-laws of the Committee.

OFFICERS.

The officers shall consist of a chairman, secretary and treasurer, to be elected in such manner and for such time as the committee shall prescribe.

POLICY.

The policy of the organization shall be: To confine its labors and attention to its expressed object, and prevent its being used to promote individual or political ends. Also, to encourage the organization of local or ward and township associations to co-operate, and unite the tax-payers as a unit, for their own benefit and protection. Party politics shall be disregarded whenever the measures or character of the candidates conflict with the tax-payers' interests, and no candidate for any office, on any ticket, shall be supported who is not unequivocally and reliably with us, and cordially in favor of retrenchment and reform in all its departments, but where such candidates are placed in nomination, no independent nomination shall be made on behalf of the Union. All extravagant and obnoxious measures in the management of city and county affairs shall be opposed, and delinquents prosecuted; and legislation shall be sought for more stringent and efficient remedies against delinquent officials, and a more simple and less expensive system of assessing and collecting taxes; and for the reduction of salaries and abolishment of unnecessary officers, and for a more equitable and just classification of property for tax purposes.

A motion was made that members be empowered to appoint substitutes to represent them in case of their being unable to attend any meeting.

Mr. Riddle moved an amendment fixing the number of delegates from each ward at five, so that in any event every ward could be represented. The amendment passed.

Mr. Frew suggested that nominees for the Legislature should be required to explain their views on economy and retrenchment, and be asked whether they would support a bill fixing the salary of the prospective Mayor at a reasonable figure. The suggestion was favorably received and will bear fruit worthy of the object of the organization.

Judge Mellon expressed his doubts as to whether the election for city officers, last fall, was legal and intimated that this matter would also receive attention in due time.

Mr. George S. Finley moved that hereafter the Union meet regularly in the same hall every Thursday afternoon at half-past two o'clock, which was agreed to.

After a general expression of opinion from those present on the issues involved, the meeting adjourned, to meet again on next Thursday afternoon, at the hour named.

HALF OF THE CENTRAL HOTEL SOLD.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF COL. PHILLIPS' INTEREST IN THE HOTEL SOLD FOR $56,250—A DULL MARKET.

According to announcement, an administrator's sale of certain properties belonging to the estate of the late Col. Wm. Phillips, was held at the Court House yesterday forenoon at ten o'clock. The first property offered was the undivided half interest in the Central Hotel, on Smithfield street between Second and Third avenues. Mr. A. McIlwaine, the auctioneer, announced that the property was clear of incumbrances except a mortgage of $12 400 on the whole of it, which would be $6 200 on the one half to be sold. He also stated that the hotel proper was leased for eight years at an annual rental of $7,000. The stores below were also bringing in an annnual rental of something over $5,000. The terms of sale were ten per cent. when the property was knocked down, one half cash when the deeds were made out and delivered, and the balance in one year with interest, secured by sci fa., mortgage.

Capt. Ward started the sale by a bid of $30,000 and from this point the price advanced until $37,000 was reached, competition being lively up to this time. Here Capt. Ward fell off, as also Mr. N. P. Sawyer, and the contest was narrowed down to two bidders, Mr. Jno. D. Baily who represented Mr. James Musgrove of Kittanning, and Mr. Geo. McClure who represented Mrs. Charlotte Blume, and the property was finally knocked down to Mr. Bailey for $50,000. These figures place the value of the property in the eyes of moneyed men at $112,400. The assessed value of the property is said to be $215,000 just $102,600 more than speculators eyes make it. Other property announced as to be sold was withdrawn for want of competition, $30,000 being refused for the ten acres of Verona property advertised.

A BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT.

$25,000 DAMAGES CLAIMED FOR BLIGHTED AFFECTIONS.

Miss Ella J. Baer a young lady residing in Lancaster, Pa., has brought suit for breach of promise against Dr. Jno. A. Barr of Westmoreland county. The papers in the suit were filed in the Prothonotary's office of this county in June last by T. Walter Day, counsel for plaintiff but as the defendant could not be induced to expose himself to the officers of this county, the suit was discontinued here and carried to Greensburg. The defendant was arrested there and entered into bonds for five thousand dollars for his appearance at court.

The plaintiff deposes that the parties were plighted in the city of Lancaster on the 20th of February, 1873, and the day of the nuptials fixed for May 19, 1874. That the doctor afterwards transferred his affections to another, and, although plaintiff had incurred great expense in preparing for the event defendant refused to carry out the contract. By violation of this compact the plaintiff claims to have been damaged fully $25,000.

It is said the plaintiff is the possessor of some sixty tender epistles written to her by the defendant, all tending to prove the existence of the contract. The high standing of the contending parties, and the array of legal talent retained by the plaintiff together with the reading of those love letters will make the case interesting. The lady has secured the services of Messrs. T. W. Day, Weir and Gibson of this city and James M. Carpenter, Esq., of Greensburg.

COUNTY BALANCE SHEET.

REPORT FOR JULY.

Controller Warner's balance sheet for the past month makes the following showing of receipts and expenditures from the various county offices, and the gain or loss from each:

RECORDER'S OFFICE.	
Total revenue	$1,688 25
Expenses	1,398 83
Balance accruing to county	$ 289 42
CORONER'S OFFICE.	
Total revenue	$278 25
Expenses	166 66
Balance accruing to county	$111 39
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.	
Total revenue	$334 50
Expenses	333 33
Balance accruing to county	$ 1 17
CLERK OF COURTS.	
Total revenue	$697 44
Expenses	555 00
Balance accruing to county	$142 44
REGISTER'S OFFICE.	
Total revenue	$299 50
Expenses	299 50
CLERK OF ORPHAN'S COURT.	
Total revenue	$212 40
Expenses	288 33
Loss to county	$ 75 93
SHERIFF'S OFFICE.	
Total revenue	$2,195 87
Expenses	1,575 27
Balance accruing to county	$ 620 60
PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE	
Total revenue	$2,439 65
Expenses	1,375 00
Balance accruing to county	$1,064 65
TOTALS.	
Total revenue	$8,145 86
Total expenses	5,951 92
Balance accruing to county	$2,193 94

WEEKLY DEATH RECORD.

PITTSBURGH.

Dr. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health reports a total of 85 deaths in this city for the week ending August 8, being 21 less than for the same week of last year. Of this number 83 were white, 2 were colored, 70 were single, 12 were married and 3 were widows. The causes of death were as follow:

Accident, 1; apoplexy cerebral, 1; congestion of brain, 1, acute bronchitis, 1, cancer of stomach, 1; cholera infantum, 18; cerebritis, 2; consumption, 5; convulsions, 8; diptheritis, 2; morbid dentition, 1; diarrhea, 6; acute dysentery, 2; acute enteritis, 2; ezema, 1; typhoid fever, 4; scarlet fever, 3; puerperal fever, 1; fracture of base of skull, 1; glanders, 1; valvular heart disease, 1; gastro enteritis, 1; heart disease not specified, 2; chronic hapatitis, 2; inanition, 3; marasmus, 1; acute meningitis, 1; measles, 2; metro-peritonitis, 1, old age, 1; pneumonitis, 2; scrofula, 1; tabes mesenterica, 1; whooping cough, 5.

There were under 1 year, 31; from 1 to 2 years, 19; from 2 to 5 years 3; from 5 to 10 years, 5; from 20 to 30 years, 3; from 30 to 40 years, 7; from 40 to 50 years, 1; from 50 to 60 years, 4; from 60 to 70 years, 4; from 70 to 80 years, 3. There were born in Pittsburgh, 62; other parts of the United States, 4; England, 3; France, 1; Germany, 6; Ireland, 7; Scotland 1; other foreigners, 1.

DISTRICT COURT JURORS.

In addition to those previously reported, the following gentlemen have been selected as Jurors in the District Court for the September term:

Third Monday September—T. Sinclair, James Shannon, F. A. Dohrman, W. H. Magill, John Woods, James S. Harbison, J. H. Jenks, William Rankin, Matthew Woods, Justus Engel, C. E. Locke, Thos. Lemon, H. B. Rankin, Chas. H. Hartman, G. W. Boggs, Wm. M. Hersh, James Condon, Chas. Miller, Robt. Neeld, Henry McD. Morrow, James Gray, Michael Hannan, W. S. Work, Robt. Campbell, John Graham, James Dowd, M. Fitzgibbon, James Hastings, John Creegan, Sr., Withrow Doryean, Wm. Fryer, Thos. Cokely, Chas. McCarthy, Wm. P. Davis, J. F. Curry, David Griffiths, John McIntosh, Alfred Preis, Theodore Beck, Alexander Hughes, John A. Donald, H. W. Hastings, Jerry Driscoll, James H. Owens, Valentine Baker, John Bates, William Jahn, Martin Lœffler, Joseph Stone, Alexander Hunter, William Minsinger, F. H. Coursins, James Lindsay, Lawrence Boyert, James McGinniss, S. S. Marion, Autoinne Henger, Geo. Fox, Daniel Waddle.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

We publish elsewhere a lengthy advertisement which deserves the attention of those suffering with catarrh. Dr. Geo. H. Keyser is no stranger in these parts. His long residence and business connections have made his name a household word, not only in Pittsburgh, but throughout Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio, whilst he is likewise known and respected for his reliability and success in the treatment of the afflicted. About the only enemies he has are those physiciams who look upon advertising as "unprofessional," but the Doctor generally tells patients what he can do in their respective cases, and does not hesitate to let others know what he has accomplished and where he can be consulted. Read his advertisement.

GET rid of one cold before you contract another on top of it, or you may securely establish the seeds of a serious lung complaint, before you are conscious of danger. Better prudently resort to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an effective cure for coughs and colds, and helpful also for its healing influence on the lungs and bronchia.
TTHS&W

$10 TO $1000

Invested in Stocks and Gold pays 200 per cent. a month. Send for particulars. Tumbridge & Co., Bankers, 2 Wall street, New York.
jy13-4w-&jy18-4tW

Iron City College.
CORNER PENN AVE. AND SIXTH ST.,
PITTSBURGH.
The most complete Institution in the United States for the thorough practical education of young and middle-aged men.
Students Received at Any Time.
For large descriptive circular containing full information, call at the college, or address
J. C. SMITH, A. M., Principal.
au1-2tawd&Wim

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SAMARITAN REMEDIES.
Samaritan Remedies,
Samaritan Remedies,
Samaritan Remedies,
Samaritan Remedies,
Samaritan Remedies,
Samaritan Remedies.
ROOT AND HERB JUICES.
Root and Herb Juices,
Root and Herb Juices,
Root and Herb Juices.
SAMARITAN GIET, SAMARITAN GIFT
Samaritan Gift, Samaritan Gift,
Samaritan Gift, Samaritan Gift,
Samaritan Gift, Samaritan Gift.
The most reliable Remedies in use,
The most reliable Remedies in use,
The most reliable Remedies in use.
Agent for Pittsburgh,
Agent for Pittsburgh,
Agent for Pittsburgh,
JOSEPH FLEMING,
JOSEPH FLEMING,
JOSEPH FLEMING,
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.
Wholesale and Retail,
Wholesale and Retail,
Wholesale and Retail.

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, Pa., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility, and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases.
Book and Circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 194 PENN Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
OFFICE HOURS—9 a. m. to 7 p. m, Sundays excepted.

MITHRIDATE FOR THE CURE OF GONORRHŒA.
WARRANTED PURE IN QUALITY
Prompt in action and efficacious in all primary cases.
PRICE $5 Sent by express. Imported direct by A. SLEE, Sr. & Co. Chemists and Druggists 286 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio.

AVOID QUACKS.—A VICTIM of early indiscretion, causing nervousdebility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York. se27-1yW

LANE BROTHERS
POCKET KNIVES,
Knives and Forks,
SPOONS, SCISSORS.
AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS,
Hinges, Nails, Files, etc.
Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Cor. Liberty & Sixth Streets.
WHOLESALE HARDWARE

$300.000
MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES
Legalized by State Authority, and DRAWN IN PUBLIC IN ST. LOUIS.
Grand Single Number Scheme of 50,000 Nos
Drawn the Last Day of Each Month.
Capital Prize, $50,000!
10,380 Prizes, amounting to $300,000.
WHOLE TICKETS $10. HALVES $5. QUARTERS $2 50
The Great Combination Scheme, with a Capital Prize of $32,500, and 32,396 Prizes, amounting $578,177. Drawn every Saturday during the year. Whole tickets $10; halves $5, quarters $2 50. Address, for Tickets and Circulars,
MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Managers,
au23-eod&Wly BOX 2446, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Duff & Campbell,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW GLASS,
And Dealers in French and Enameled Glass.
As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards on the shortest notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between WOOD and SMITHFIELD.
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D. KINZER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Leather & Shoe Findings,
TANNERS OIL, Crimp and Splitting Machines, Lastings and Elastic Web. Also, manufacturer of
BOOT AND SHOE UPPERS
Of every description, has removed to
No. 50 Smithfield Street.
N. B.—Plasterer's Hair constantly on hand
tu5-eod&eowW

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP—A. TOMLINSON and WILLIAM PORE, both residing in the city of Pittsburgh, have formed a limited partnership, to be conducted under the firm name of A. TOMLINSON & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general foundry business, in the city aforesaid. The said A. TOMLINSON, residing in said city, is the general partner, and said WILLIAM PORE the special partner, has contributed Five Thousand Dollars to the capital and common stock, and said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of AUGUST, 1874, and terminate on the 1st day of AUGUST, 1879.
A. TOMLINSON, General Partner.
WILLIAM PORE, Special Partner.
PITTSBURGH, PA., August 1, 1874.
au8-6tW

FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE—At office of THOS. F. STEWART, 48 Fifth avenue.
9 ACRES on Fifth avenue extension, with buildings; price $100,000. This property has nearly 800 feet on the avenue, and the same on both sides of Forbes street.
70 ACRES adjoining Allegheny City, on Spring Garden avenue; price only $1,100 per acre. This is a good investment. Terms easy.
30 ACRES, 20 ACRES, 16 ACRES and 8 ACRES on the Pan Handle Railway, near Ingram and Crafton stations; prices from $800 to $1,500 per acre.
8 FINE RESIDENCES on Stockton avenue, Allegheny City; lots 60x240 feet; prices $20,000 to $40,000.
2 FINE HOUSES at Oakland, with lar ground; $20,000 each.
FIFTH AVENUE, WOOD STREET and LIBERTY STREET BUSINESS PROPERTY. These properties are the best in the market and will be sold low.
NORTH AVENUE AND RIDGE STREET PROPERTY, fronting the Parks, cheap.
We have beautiful building lots in every direction at lower prices and on longer time than any in the market. We have them in Eighteenth ward, Mt. Washington, Ashchenaz, and on the lines of all the railways. Come and see us before you buy.
THOS. F. STEWART.
48 Fifth avenue.

VERNER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Marble, Granite and Stone Work
286 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa
MARBLE MANTLES A SPECIALTY.
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J. H. JOHNSTON,
GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS
285 LIBERTY STREET.
Muzzle and Breech-loading RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, GUN MATERIALS, FISHING TACKLE, &c. Guns, Revolvers and Pistols repaired. Send for a price-list. A lot of Second-hand Guns and Revolvers for sale very cheap
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HOW 'TIS DONE, Or the Secret Out. ONE package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days, or money refunded. 25 cents a package, postpaid, or 3 for 50 cents. One application of my "HAIR CURLER" will curl the hair of either sex beautifully. Satisfaction guaranteed. 25 cents a package, postpaid, 3 for 50 cents.
EDGAR W. JONES, ASHLAND, Mass.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CARPETING
July 22, 1874.
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR
FALL STOCK
And to make room for the new goods we shall offer
FOR 30 DAYS
VERY GREAT BARGAINS.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
Reduced from $1 75 to $1 35 per yard.
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS,
Reduced from $2 50 to $2 per yard.
SUPERFINE TWO-PLY CARPET,
Reduced from $1 20 to $1 per yard.
ALL-WOOL TWO-PLY CARPET,
Reduced from $1 to 75 cents.
FANCY STRAW MATTING, 25 Cts.
RAG CARPET, 35 Cents.
McFARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
NEW NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE.
Next above Dispatch Building.

L.D. SINE'S
ESTABLISHED 1854.

GIFT ENTERPRISE
The only reliable gift distribution in the country.
$50,000 00
IN VALUABLE GIFTS,
TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN
L. D. SINE'S
169th REGULAR MONTHLY
GIFT ENTERPRISE
To be drawn MONDAY, September 14, 1874.
One Grand Capital Prize, $5,000 in Gold.
Two Prizes $1,000 } EACH IN GREENBACKS.
Two Prizes $500
Five Prizes $100
One Family Carriage and Matched Horses with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $1,500.
One Horse and Buggy, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $600.
One Fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $550.
Five Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each.
750 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, (in all) worth from $20 to $300 each.
Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c.
Number of gifts, 6,000. Tickets limited to 50,000.
AGENTS WANTED to sell tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.
Single tickets, $1; six tickets, $5; twelve tickets $10; twenty-five tickets, $20.
Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to
L. D. SINE,
Box 86, Cincinnati, O.
Main Office, 101 W. Fifth st.

SCOVILL'S
BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP!
All cutaneous eruptions on the face or body indicate
AN IMPURE CONDITION OF THE BLOOD,
and this may or may not be SCROFULA; but in either case the disease is nothing more than an insidious poison that
BURNS LIKE A TERRIBLE FIRE,
as it courses through the veins, sowing seeds of death with every pulsation.
In this condition of things something is needed at once, to cleanse the blood, and
SCOVILL'S BLOOD & LIVER SYRUP
will positively effect this desideratum, expelling every trace of disease from the blood and system, and leaving the skin SOFT, FAIR AND BEAUTIFUL.
Hundreds of certificates attest its value. Price $1 per bottle.
JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., Proprietors,
8 and 9 College Place, New York.
ALSO, PROPRIETORS OF
Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, Carbolic Salve, Edey's Carbolic Troches, Oxygenated Bitters for Dyspepsia, Dr. Mott's Liver Pills, Dr. Roger's Vegetable Worm Syrup, Dr. Bennett's Sure Death to Rats, Mice and Vermin, Russian Hair Dye, Etc.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
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FOR SALE.
PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS,
PLAIN SPRING WAGONS,
FARM WAGONS,
Heavy and Light Wagons, all kinds of Carts and Wheelbarrows, manufactured and for sale cheap, at
DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,
Corner Craig street and Allegheny river, 2 squares below Suspension Bridge.
Repairing promptly done.
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MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER,
296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., continues to treat with his usual great success all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases, Spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also, Impotency, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and Syphilis, (all forms) consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT or on OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD-POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours—9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 to 1.

"TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,"
144 pages, fine illustrations. Gilt and cloth binding. A private instructor for the married or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproductions, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences and cure. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Price 50 cents at the office, or sent by mail securely sealed. Address Dr. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

QUICKLY CURED!
All forms of Venereal, Private and Chronic Diseases, at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 137 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. The proprietors are graduates of the Medical Colleges of St. Louis and those of Eastern cities, are longer engaged, and the most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.
NO CURE, NO PAY.
Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects: as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, coughs, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to Private Diseases sent in sealed envelope for one stamp. All communications confidential. Address
Girard Medical Dispensary,
No. 137 Grant street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, near the Court House. Consultation free, in English and German. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.
jy14-d&W1yr

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE
Happy relief or young men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa., an institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.
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CATARRH!

The disease bearing the above name is one of very common prevalence, and is generally supposed to have its origin in the lining membrane of the nose.

Let us see what it is, and how it is to be cured. It is known by an increased secretion of mucous from the lining membrane of the nose, fauces and bronchia, and is attended by fever, and sometimes with a cough.

Different writers have distinguished the disease by different names, according as it happens to affect those different parts of the mucous membrane, the one part more or less than the other. I am, however, inclined to the opinion that the disease, although affecting different parts, is always of the same nature and proceeds from the same cause; very commonly those different parts are affected at the same time, and therefore there can be little room for the distinction.

I would here take occasion to say that there are forms of catarrh which affect the bladder and bowels, or in fact any part of the human system in which a mucous membrane is known to exist; the catarrh, however, of which I propose to treat, confines itself exclusively to the membranes lining those organs which have already been named. To give a concise history of its origin and course should now be my main object, and in doing so I shall be as brief and plain in my language as the nature of the subject treated will allow, knowing as well as I do that no subject has been more falsely dealt with by many who have essayed to write upon it.

The cause of catarrh may be summed up in a few words, and that is in cold applied to the body, causing obstruction to the skin and kidneys, and the other natural outlets which should keep the blood pure and in a state to circulate even and freely, and thereby keep up the natural balance of the system, without which there cannot be health.

The usual form of catarrh, which has given so much trouble to patients, and has been an immense source of revenue to quacks and pretenders in medicines, is generally a chronic disease, consequent upon a badly treated acute attack of that malady, or has stolen upon the patient unawares, until the membranes first mentioned have become irritated and diseased. Let me first describe as nearly as I can the initiatory symptoms and after course of the acute stage of the affection, and it will enable one to judge more correctly of the chronic variety with which, more or less, so many are afflicted, and which is so apt to sink us below the health standard, and ripen the seeds of death in the constitution.

The disease for the most part begins with some difficulty of breathing through the nose, and a sense of fullness stopping up that organ. From this now arises a dull pain and a sense of weight in the forehead, as well as some stiffness in the eyes.

These feelings sometimes at the very beginning, and always soon after, are accompanied with a distillation from the nose, and sometimes from the eyes, of a thin acrid fluid, which frets and inflames the parts over which it passes.

These symptoms are what the writers on medicine have denominated coryza and gravedo, and are commonly attended with a sense of lassitude over the whole body. Sometimes cold shiverings are felt, at any rate the body is more sensible than usual to the impressions of cold air, and the pulse, especially towards evening, is increased in celerity.

After a while comes on hoarseness, and a sense of roughness and soreness in the trachea, and with it some difficulty of breathing, attributed to a sense of stricture of the chest, attended with cough, which seems to arise from the irritation which has diffused itself to the glottis and bronchia. The cough is at first dry, and flitting or wandering pains or soreness are complained of in the breast and lungs. Those who are afflicted with this disease will perhaps tell you that it resembles rheumatism—the neck is stiff and sore and the head is heavy, the veins of the face and neck are turgid, and the eyes bloodshot and profuse with tears, the appetite is lost, thirst arises and a lassitude depresses the whole system.

I have in the foregoing described the violent stage of the disease commonly known as catarrh. It is not usually a dangerous malady. But now comes on a different train of symptoms, which leaves the state of the system in a depressed and harassed condition, weakening and wearing the body by degrees, and impairing all the functions of life. The catarrh is now chronic. The acute stage may have passed away without impairing the general health to any great extent, or even if it has, the recuperative powers of the body may be entirely adequate to its restoration. Let us suppose, however, that it has not entirely passed away: that the struggles of nature have been unable to overcome and cast out the bad and vitiated humors which have collected in the system—what then?

The dry cough continues; the expectoration is yellow or green; the excretion from the nostrils is thicker than natural, and sometimes tinged with blood; the lining membrane in the nose is thickened, or if it should happen that ulcerations or polypi are formed, the partition of the nose is eaten through; the disease descends into the throat, and patches of ulcers are readily seen, these soon extend themselves and the larynx, trachea and bronchia, are soon involved; the constitution which can stand all this for years without perishing must be endowed with an extraordinary degree of vitality.

In many cases of catarrh there is loss of voice: there is an offensive odor from the breath and nostrils; the loss of voice, which the book calls aphonia, may be readily accounted for in the injury which is done to the larynx, its cords thickened or perhaps corroded with ulcers. The offensive odor may be easily inferred from the depraved state of the secretions.

To persons who are constitutionally predisposed to consumption, catarrh is a disease of great danger, in fact in all weakly disposed persons the danger may be said to exist.

What has been said with regard to acute catarrh may now be said in relation to the chronic variety. The acute runs its course rapidly, whilst the chronic is slow, oftentimes spreading itself over many years, until it ends in the destruction of some important part of the human organism. The concluding history is easily told. The obstructed channels of the human system, long blunted by torper and inaction, cannot now be aroused into a state of activity and vigor, if it was difficult in the beginning and during the course of the disease, it is far more difficult when every function has been paralyzed, and when the blood, tainted and corrupted and charged with the recrementitious matters, which feed not, but clog the wheels of life, moves lazily in its course, or may be lashed into a tempest to hurl down all before it.

There are cases of catarrh which recur at regular periods of the year, beginning about the middle of July and ending about the middle or last of October. These cases are sometimes, and most usually is this the case, attended with a cough, and always with a sneezing and increased discharge from the nose, the cough lasting all through the ensuing winter and again lessening towards spring, to be followed each year by the same summer catarrh, until ultimately some severer or more continuous disease takes its place and entirely prostrates the constitution.

Those afflicted with this form of catarrh have given it the name of HAY FEVER or hay asthma, and are apt to regard it as of trifling moment. In all these cases there must be an aptitude to the disease and people who are subject to it, annually look for its recurrence. This kind of catarrh is peculiar to a few, or we would have it as an epidemic every year. This disease is entirely curable, and the person who had it last year need not necessarily have it this year, unless he takes no precautions to prevent it or to eradicate from his constitution the liability thereto.

What happens in catarrh is very apt to occur in every chronic disease. The constitution has become impaired by the action and friction of morbid causes acting upon it, and the retention in the system of morbid materials which the natural channels have failed to eliminate. Two general principles of treatment of this, as well as of every other disease, ought to be well understood by medical men at least; but the particular treatment is a matter upon which I desire to say a few words.

Now, what is this particular treatment, you will ask? Let us see. If I can put the whole constitution in good order, you may be sure that the catarrh will be cured, or in fact any disease that may have invaded the constitution. If health exists throughout the body, you need not look into the nose for an inflamed membrane, nor into the throat for ulcerations. The breathing will be free, and if you put your ear or your stethoscope over the lungs, you will hear clear and easy breathing going on at each inspiration and expiration; the heart will beat uniformly, without any jerks or palpitations: the skin will be clear and free from blemishes, and all the outlets of the body will perform their functions in that regular order established by the plain rules of Nature, the very interruption of which is disease. I have taken considrable pains with this article for the plain reason that I desire to make it worth the printing—and worth the reading, at least to all who are suffering from ill-health of any sort.

If the reader will pay close attention to the causes of catarrh, and the functions which are interrupted in that affection, and will read carefully what I have written in the beginning of this essay, he will readily understand how the disease can be cured, and the constitution restored to health and vigor.

To restore the constitution to health without first restoring the blood to a plastic and healthy character, were as foolish as to undertake to build a house with decayed or worm-eaten timber. But, you will ask, can the blood be restored to that plastic condition? The food which you eat to-day circulates in your arteries to-morrow, in the form of blood, to renew and rebuild the ever-wasting and ever-changing organism. It makes nerve, and bone, and tissue, and hair, and all the parts which go to make up man's physical structure. For the God of Nature made us perfect, and endowed us with noble qualities and attributes; He has surely placed, somewhere in Nature, the means to restore us to health when we have lost it, if we only avail ourselves of those qualities to which I have already alluded. Where are they to be found? you may ask. You have but to look around you throughout the vast domain of Nature, who, ever bountiful of her gifts, has scattered them in vast profusion upon every side; so much so, that the very animals, by an instinct of their own, know what herbs are useful to them when sick, and seem to think, in a language of their own, Him who made them.

Let me again take a glance at the physical condition induced by catarrh. To repeat, sometimes makes things plainer and more easily understood. The kidneys are torpid, the skin refuses its functions, the bowels are inactive, the liver is clogged, and the stomach, surrounded with lazy servants, dallies with its duty, and sends out a half concocted and half digested material to make the blood. Under these circumstances, let me ask: Cannot the tone of the stomach be restored, the skin softened by the insensible perspiration, the liver be made to do its duty, and the bowels and kidneys to take up and cast out the poisonous materials which otherwise [illegible] creation? [illegible] life are [illegible] of cure not only in catarrh, but in many other chronic maladies. I mean DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE. Let me not be misunderstood, however, [illegible] for one [illegible] do I have [illegible] These cures [illegible] of perseverance [illegible] to defy the most skillfully combined efforts of human genius. Nor will I allow the impression to be made on the public mind that I depend only upon this one simple compound of the MATERIA MEDICA.

The reader may answer to the above remarks: "If Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure will remove this disease, why apply to a physician at all?" [illegible] proprietory medicine [illegible] I could prescribe [illegible] the name [illegible] or who [illegible] this wonderful remedy [illegible] can be relied [illegible]

When other medicines to meet particular symptoms are wanted, I flatter myself that my time has not been so wasted [illegible] one part of [illegible] ably ignorant, who will attempt to expel an invading enemy by the shooting of a single bullet.

The physician who properly studies disease, with the view to its cure, will always know by what means [illegible] which medicine [illegible] disease is attributable not to any ONE ingredient, but [illegible] removing obstructions [illegible] as palpable as the simplest question in arithmetic.

The treatment of any disease will be rendered far more certain of cure by beginning at an early stage of that disease. Each day's delay only adds to the difficulty of its removal and weakens the constitution in its power of resistance. This could be illustrated by examples taken from the daily experiences of life, if the proofs so far given have not already convinced all. Look around you and see the thousands of cases of consumption [illegible] self the question [illegible] the nearly two thousand years of the Christian era, done nothing to mitigate disease? Must we shut our eyes and still [illegible] making no facts, when every other science, with colossal strides, is making majestic marches to perfection!

GEO. H. KEYSER, M. D.,

167 Liberty Street,

And 120 PENN AVENUE.

THE ELECTIONS.

Another Rebuke to Grantism.

Great Democratic Victory in North Carolina.

Estimated Majority 5,000 to 10,000.

Seven out of Eight Congressmen Elected.

RADS. CONCEDE THE DEFEAT OF THE STATE TICKET

Large Democratic Gains in Tennessee.

RALEIGH, August 6.—The State election to-day passed off quietly as far as heard from. Democratic gains are reported in every section. There is a large Democratic gain in this city and precincts adjoining over the vote of 1872. The State has undoubtedly gone Democratic by a vote variously estimated from 5,000 to 10,000, with seven Democratic Congressmen out of eight.

WILMINGTON, August 6.—Partial returns from the Fourth Judicial district leave but little doubt of the election of McKay, Conservative Judge over Russell, Republican, by several hundred majority. Prominent Republicans here concede the defeat of their State ticket.

A fight occurred this evening at Rocky Point, fourteen miles from here, between about one hundred negroes and thirty whites. Two whites were seriously injured. The fight was still going on at last accounts.

Returns received render it almost certain that the Conservatives carry the Third, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Congressional districts, with chances largely in their favor in the First and Fourth districts. The best estimates give them seven out of eight Congressmen, which is a gain of two members. Returns from every precinct thus far received, except two, show Conservative gains on the vote of 1872, when the Republican majority in the State was less than 2,000. Indications all favor the election of Stephen D. Pool, Conservative, as Superintendent of public instruction. A negro mob attempted to capture a white man who had taken refuge in a store in Market street for an hour or two. The danger of a collision between the whites and blacks was so imminent that the whites formed a line of battle on Front street, between Market and Princess, and awaited the expected attack. The negro mob was finally dispersed by a large force of special police.

A NEGRO MOB IN WILMINGTON PREVENT THE ARREST OF A RAD.

WILMINGTON, N. C, August 6.—The election for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Congressmen, Judges and Solicitors, members of the General Assembly and county officers took place in this State to-day. In this city the election passed off quietly until nearly the time for the polls to close when James Heaton, a Republican politician, created a disturbance and successfully resisted the power of the city to arrest him for some time, being backed by a negro mob of several hundred. The whites took no part in it. The negroes now fill the streets and the excitement runs high. A few precinct returns show Conservative gains on the vote of Merrimon and Caldwell in 1872, which will be the basis of calculation. The great interest here centers on the election of Judge of the Fourth district, the opposing candidates being Daniel L. Russell, Republican, the present incumbent, and A. A. McKay, Conservative.

THE ELECTION IN TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, August 6.—The election to-day was unusually quiet. The interest manifested in the election by merchants was never witnessed before, nearly all the stores being closed, and the proprietors and clerks were at the polls working for the Conservative ticket, and notwithstanding the lines between the black and white races were strongly drawn, more colored men voted the Conservative ticket than ever before. It is generally conceded that the Conservatives have swept the city and will carry the county and the entire ticket by 1,500 to 2,000 majority. The official vote will not be known before to-morrow evening.

The city is wild with excitement to-night over the result of the election to-day. The Avalanche and Appeal offices are illuminated; guns are being fired and there is a great display of fireworks over the Conservative victory. It is believed now that the Bartlett or Conservative ticket was carried in the city by over two thousand, and that the majority in the county will reach three thousand. Telegrams from surrounding counties show heavy Democratic gains.

Election returns are coming in slowly. Official returns from five wards and ten districts give Judge Cooper for Chancellor six hundred and eighty-four majority over both of his competitors, Brien and McLain. The entire Democratic ticket in this county is elected by from 1,200 to 1,800 majority.

CONSERVATIVE AND DEMOCRATIC TICKET AHEAD.

NASHVILLE, TENN., August 6.—The election for county officers passed off quietly and without disturbance. So far as heard from, a very heavy vote was polled in the city and county. Partial returns from different wards and districts indicate that the regular Conservative and Democratic ticket was elected by a large majority.

HOW A RADICAL GOT NEGRO VOTES.

LOUISVILLE, August 6.—The town of Shepherdsville, Bullit county, Kentucky, was the scene of great excitement on Tuesday last. It appears that on election day the friends of Carpenter, Republican candidate for County Judge, distributed whiskey by the bucketsfull to negroes at the polls.

RESULT OF THE ACT.

There was much drunkenness among them, and a difficulty arising between them and a white man, a large body of negroes pursued him to a hotel, but he got out by the back way and escaped. The disorder continued next day and in a difficulty between negroes and a Frenchman, he shot and killed the ringleader of the drunken mob. The infuriated negroes pursued him, and he also took refuge in the hotel. Negroes surrounded the hotel, and with drawn pistols demanded his surrender. Meanwhile, the people collected and the danger of a bloody collision was imminent. The negroes finally dispersed, but, during yesterday and to-day, whites from the surrounding country have been coming into town, and great fears are expressed that a collision between the whites and blacks may yet occur.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 7.—Democratic gains are reported from every quarter. The State is Democratic by from ten to twenty thousand majority. Seven Democratic Congressmen out of eight have been elected. There is a Democratic gain of some twenty in the Legislature. There has been great rejoicing in the city. There was public speaking in the streets throughout the day and also booming of cannon. This county is Democratic for the first time in fourteen years.

HEAVY DEMOCRATIC GAINS EVERYWHERE.

RALEIGH, August 7.—Large Democratic gains are reported from every section. Wake county has gone Democratic by a gain of some 600 votes. The State has gone largely Democratic, with almost the certainty of seven out of the eight Congressional districts. The Legislature will be largely Democratic. There is great rejoicing and much enthusiasm among the Conservatives. Business is generally suspended, every one being eager to obtain the latest news.

DEMOCRATS SWEEP THE STATE LIKE A WHIRLWIND.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 7.—The returns received to-day from all over the State are a confirmation of last night's dispatches. The Conservatives have swept the State like a whirlwind. The Legislature is conservative by a largely increased majority, in this, the Forty-seventh Judicial District. The majority for McKay, Conservative, will probably reach 500 or 700. Returns now coming in are all one way. It is impossible to estimate correctly the majority for the State ticket, but will probably reach 10,000.

MEMPHIS, August 7.—Reports from Tipton, Fayette, Henderson and McNary state those counties have gone Democratic. In the Brownsville district, Livingston, Democrat, was elected Chancellor by 4,000 majority.

SERIOUS RIOT IN SOMERVILLE.

A dispatch received here to-night from George Mathes, editor of the Falcon at Somerville, Tennessee, states: We are in the midst of a riot. Two men were killed about one o'clock and the negroes are marching into the town from the country. Send us three hundred armed men. The dispatch caused intense excitement. A great crowd collected around the telegraph office in quest of news, but there being no telegraph office nearer Somerville than Moscow, thirteen miles distant, nothing further can be learned. Portions of two militia companies and a number of volunteers leave in a special train at eight o'clock for Somerville.

THE VICTORY GREATER THAN WAS EXPECTED.

The Conservative victory yesterday was much larger than was supposed by its most sanguine supporters, the Conservatives having carried every ward in the city except the Fifth, which only gave a majority of twenty-nine for the Republicans. The Conservative majority in the city is 3,593, and the total vote is over 10,000, or about 2,000 more than the ordinary vote. This is accounted for on the ground of the hostility to the Civil Rights bill and mixed schools on the white. The fact that business was almost entirely suspended, and all went to the polls, while the Jews, who rarely vote, and are very numerous, were enthused in behalf of A. E. Frankland, the yellow fever hero, who was a candidate for the lucrative and important office of tax collector, and is regarded as the representative man of their race, turned out en masse and worked for his election. The Conservative majority in the county will be over 4,000.

THE OHIO DISASTER.

Further Particulars.

CINCINNATI, August 6.—Up to two o'clock this afternoon four bodies had been recovered by the party dragging the river at Aurora. One was that of the barber, Minor Muntz, and another that of a young lady, supposed to be from Covington, Kentucky. The other two were an unknown man and woman.

The bodies of Ferdinand Melter, Mrs. Smith and Miss Cook of Madison, Ind., have been recovered. Further investigation has shed no additional light as to the origin of the fire except to dissipate the suspicion which rested on a negro man discharged from the boat's employ. The number on board all told is supposed to have been seventy-two to seventy-five persons. The exact list cannot be had. Reports of the lost have ranged from sixteen to twenty-eight people, probably twenty-five is the number nearest the fact. Citizens and passengers do not attach any blame to the captain and officers; at all events it has not been expressed. The suspense and uncertainty as to the fate of the missing has added intensity to the painful interest felt in the calamity here. At this time forty-five persons are known to have been saved.

THE GREATEST MISFORTUNE

consisted in the fact that the fire occurred in that particular part of the river, for just there the river was at such a stage that it was impossible for her to reach the shore drawing as much water as she did. The limit of time between the first alarm and the time when everybody had left the boat, is said to be twenty minutes. At this time there was dry land on the starboard side, only thirty yards distant, but the wall of flame intervening on the larboard side, the land was a long distance off. The wind was blowing toward the nearest shore and drove the flames in that direction. Many of those who got nearest to the shore are disfigured for life, the exposed part of their bodies being actually roasted by the excessive heat.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPES.

One of the most thrilling and miraculous escapes was that of Miss L. T. Williams, of Louisville. Miss Williams, throwing away her valise and extra clothing, secured the services of a gentleman in throwing overboard a crate of peaches, and leaped to after it with a life preserver. When she attempted to cling to the crate, however, it revolved like a reel in the water. For two terrible hours she struggled with the refractory box, and had just closed her eyes in despair when she was drawn into a skiff by Mr. Hoff who rendered such signal service in a half dozen other cases. Miss Bowden, of Louisville jumped from the boat towards the Indiana shore and the hungry tongues of the flames licking along the surface of the water horribly burnt her head and face. She had no life preserver and only secured one end of a plank by clinging to the pantaloon leg of a man who swam past her. She says that while moving through the water several grasping, drowning wretches extended their hands toward her, some even grasping her hair and tearing out handfuls in their terror. The last living object seen on board the boat was a little child three or four years of age, running about screaming with affright and surrounded by the flames. Its legs, arms and face were exposed to the terrible heat.

CONDUCT OF THE CREW.

The negro crew behaved badly, hurrying off the boat before there was any imminent danger and monopolizing all the available means of support. Two colored and one white man rowed away in a life boat that could have been made to carry twenty or thirty persons ashore. The river is being dragged for bodies this morning.

THE PLYMOUTH SCANDAL

NEW YORK, August 7.—The Brooklyn Eagle publishes an interview with Henry C. Bowen, who is represented as saying of the Beecher-Tilton case this entire business has caused me much pain. I have no hand in it and do not wish to have. The public will yet learn that attacks on me were brutal and unjustifiable. I only keep quiet under them in deference to my family, although my name has been mixed up in this scandal. I have not made any charges against anybody yet, and therefore I have not been invited by the Committee to appear. If subpœnaed in court, of course I have to appear. Bowen alluded to the agitation shown by Mrs. Hooker in Plymouth Church caused by her belief in

BEECHER'S IMMORALITY,

and but for the fact that she was restrained, she would have announced it to the congregation. Being asked if Beecher ever did him any injury, Bowen said; I could construe his course unkindly. I considered it all along my duty, nevertheless, to retain my position and pew in the church because I intended to be there after him as I was there before him. As to Tilton, Bowen said he didn't care which way it went with him. The end must necessarily justify me before the public, and I will never go down to my grave without saying something concerning my relations with this scandal. Moulton, continued Bowen, is placed in an awkward position, but I believe he will tell the truth. The statement of Woodhull, offered the committee should have been received. Were I a member of the committee I would accept testimony from every source.

MOULTON'S ATTITUDE.

Mr. Moulton said yesterday: "I have hitherto endeavored to bring about peace between Beecher and Tilton, and I shall continue to do so. I hope to remove all misunderstandings and to bring the parties to an intelligent realization of self-interest."

Mr. Moulton has had long consultations with three criminal lawyers and two civil lawyers, as well as with Benjamin F. Butler. The result of all these talks is said to be that Mr. Moulton will not be too much of a friend to Tilton to join in his bitterness, or of Mr. Beecher to refuse to tell a fair story.

Ex-Judge Morris says that the evidence which he had in his possession and which he was engaged in collecting preparatory to the trial was the most convincing and conclusive which he had ever known in any case of law, and in particular that of Mrs. Tilton's statement concerning her husband's cruelty, and his locking her in her room like a prisoner, and his freezing and starving her will be shown to be such fiction that if there is any insanity in the family at all, the charge will lie at the door—not of Mr. Tilton—but of his wife.

MR. TILTON'S PARENTS BELIEVE HIS WIFE INNOCENT.

The Tribune to-morrow will publish an interview with the parents of Theodore Tilton. They refuse to believe Mrs. Tilton guilty until she confesses to them, and express undiminished faith in their son, and indignantly deny the story of hereditary insanity in the family.

MOULTON NOT TO APPEAR BEFORE THE COMMITTEE UNTIL MONDAY.

To-day, Mr. Moulton was busily engaged in the preparation of his statement to be submitted to the Investigating Committee. Several of the members of the committee having intimated their desire to leave the city to-morrow afternoon for the country, requested their Chairman, Mr. Sage, to make arrangements with Mr. Moulton to postpone his statement until Monday. Accordingly, Mr. Sage indicted the following epistle and sent it by a messenger to Mr. Moulton.

NEW YORK, August 7, 1874.

To F. D. Moulton, Esq.

DEAR SIR: When you appeared before the Committee on Wednesday last, you stated that you might possibly be prepared to proceed with your statement this Friday evening, and that, if so, you would let us know in the morning. The Committee much desired to have you do so to accommodate several of their number who wished to go out of town for Sabbath. Not having heard from you, however, as promised you will not be ready for this evening, and I therefor beg to suggest that if convenient your examintion be fixed for Monday afternoon, at three o'clock. This will enable all who desire to take a rest out of the city during Sabbath. Will you be kind enough to inform me by the bearer whether this will be agreeable to you. Very truly yours,

H. W. SAGE, Chairman.

Mr. Moulton replied consenting to the request and will appear before the Committee on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

In the evening the Committee of Investion met and held a consultation lasting about two hours, and at its conclusion visited the residence of Beecher where they remained closeted until a late hour. There will be no session of the committee to-morrow evening.

LETTER OF CATHARINE E. BEEHER.

The following will appear to-morrow:

To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR: Until recently, I had supposed that the secular and especially religious press would maintain sacred the rule of justice that established character, is full evidence against unproved attacks. I had supposed that the charges against such a character would be treated as a slander bill fully proved. I am the elder sister of seven ministers of Christ, of whom I can say that from their earliest childhood, I never knew of an impure word or act by any one of them, and therefore when the one, who from early youth has proved a model lover and husband was accused by a hapless woman, tortured into self accusation in temporary insanity. I supposed

HIS ESTABLISHED CHARACTER

was his sure protectection, and felt it an insult to him, his family and his church, that an investigation was demanded to prove his innocence, and it has been with a shivering sense of danger to every delicate and pure woman that it is so often claimed that in this case there must be suspended judgment. I regard this treatment of my brother as a declared war on womanhood. It is practically saying, let any vile woman or viler man accuse any lady of most disgusting crime, and she shall be suspended before the public as guilty, until she proves her innocence. In the public papers already, pure and distinguished ladies are being assailed as is my brother, nnd I ask every honorable man who has a mother, wife, or sister he respects to come to the rescue by maintaining that all persons shall be treated as slanderers who circulate unproved attacks on established character. This is not written in aid of a brother who is sure to be still more believed and respected than ever but it is an appeal for my sex.

CATHARINE E. BEECHER.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., August 7, 1874.

NEW YORK, August 8.—Reports of interviews, with little in them, and speculations only, are made public to-day about the great Brooklyn scandal. Mr. Beecher has gone to Peekskill and the Committee and counsel are out of town. General Butler has arrived in the city, and to a reporter who called on him he said he did not desire to talk about the case at all, and didn't.

Moulton has concluded his statement. It is said to be very long and to contain allusion to the difficulty between the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Mr. Henry C. Bowen.

THAT LETTER.

Mr. Moulton was caught in his house by an interviewer and asked, "Was your reference to Mrs. Hooker in your letter to Mr. Beecher intended to create the presumption of the guilt of the latter or designed simply to indicate the character of some of the documents in your possession? I ask this because some of Mr. Beecher's friends charge the former object." Mr. Moulton said in reply, "The letter referred to in your inquiry was written as a private note, which I never supposed would be published. It has been published through no instrumentality of mine, and such being the case, I decline to say anything further about it than that reference alluded to was not intended to create the presumption of Mr. Beecher's guilt nor was it designed to indicate the nature of the documents in my possession."

A gentleman connected with the case being asked what the Committee proposed to do if Mr. Moulton should offer his statement, but should decline to submit to a cross-examination, said the Committee would then decline to receive Mr. Moulton's statement at all, and if Moulton should then make public his statement they would simply have to go before the country on such a state of facts, and let the people decide the question. It is certain the Committee would receive from Moulton the documents if he should elect to turn them over without any statement; but should he weave those documents into his statement, in which he should characterize those papers and draw conclusions from them, and then decline to submit to a cross-examination, the Committee would certainly refuse to accept such statement.

TILTON AGAIN CAPTURED BY REPORTERS.

Mr. Tilton was captured twice by reporters while on his way from his residence to his lawyer's office, and stopped long enough to say, in answer to the question was not the fact of Moulton making his statement in advance of Beecher's, an advantage to the latter, Tilton said: I neither desire nor need any advantage. I do not wish to humiliate Mr. Beecher needlessly. If the statement of my case first will save Mr. Beecher one heedless word which he might wish to recall, I am very glad to render him this service. He needs all the charity which it is in my power to bestow. I am receiving vindication every time that any real fact in this matter comes out, and I am so near my full and final vindication that I can afford to wait a little longer. To the question, Did you ever see the letter which Mr. Beecher wrote to your wife after the Woodhull disclosures—the letter that alludes to "Theodore still loving her?" Mr. Tilton answered, Why, I carried it to Elizabeth. It was written for her that she might show it to her friends and satisfy herself.

TILTON TO CARRY HIS CASE TO THE SUPREME COURT.

Ex-Judge Morris, counsel for Mr. Tilton says: The suit which Mr. Tilton proposes to bring against Mr. Beecher has no reference to the action of the committee whatever. When Mr. Tilton announced his intention not to appear before the committee again, and his instructions were given to his counsel to begin suit against Mr. Beecher, he meant exactly what he said. The action of the committee will neither hasten nor delay the commencement of a suit which will be brought in the Supreme Court. It will be an action against Mr. Beecher for criminal connection with Mrs. Tilton. The amount of damages claimed will be in accordance with the magnitude of the suit, but Mr. Tilton's purpose in bringing action is not to receive any pecuniary benefit, but simply to vindicate his good name against atrocious slanders to which he has been subjected. So far as Mr. Tilton is concerned, the case will be pressed for trial at the earliest possible day.

THAT BOWEN INTERVIEW A STUPENDOUS FRAUD.

Henry C. Bowen telegraphs he has had no interview with any person on the Brooklyn scandal, and characterizes the alleged interview with him, published in a Brooklyn paper yesterday, as a stupendous fraud from beginning to end.

TENNESSEE.

Full Account of the Difficulty at Somerville.

MEMPHIS, August 8.—From Capt. Harvey Mathes, editor of the Evening Ledger of this city, who returned from Somerville this afternoon, the following account of what threatened to become a riot is obtained.

The election of the day before had been hotly contested and many negroes had attended the polls during the day heavily armed and some had openly threatened to burn the town during the day. A prominent negro policeman named Cash Warren had cursed and abused a young brother of Mayor Hendon on yesterday, and encountering Mayor Hendon on the street began to abuse him and finally snapped his pistol twice in the negroe's face, who then drew a pistol and shot him dead. Almost simultaneously two or three shots were fired at the negro by the friends of the Mayor who had collected there, among whom was Oscar Burton, a young man noted for being an excellent shot, who was charged with firing at Warren when he met his death. The negroes, who became very much incensed at the death of Warren threatened to kill Burton, who about eleven o'clock appeared on the streets armed with a double barreled shot gun and pistols.

Judge J. G. Reeves, Albert Reeves, Sheriff elect and another brother named Paul attempted to arrest and disarm Burton and owing to a report that a body of negroes were marching into town, Burton refused to be arrested and they opened fire on him, wounding him severely in four different places. He returned fire with his gun and mortally wounded Paul and Albert and then fell himself, but raising himself on his elbow and drew his pistol and shot J. G. Reeves in the shoulder inflicting a dangerous wound, but not necessary fatal. A party of negroes who had congregated then opened fire on Burton, shooting him in a number of places and one rushing up put a pistol to his back and fired. In all he received thirteen wounds and if any prove fatal which the doctors doubt, it will be the one last mentioned.

The excitement that followed was intense. Reports spread that negro runners had been sent to the country to stir up various colored societies and Memphis was telegraphed to for aid. Many negroes left town as was supposed to procure reinforcements, among whom was Williams n, who, in a speech during the canvass had said if the civil rights bill is not passed, he would ride in blood up to his bridle bits. He was captured at Moscow last night but escaped afterwards.

On the arrival of the military from Memphis, they found the citizens in arms and the town under strict patrol. Their arrival was hailed with great joy by the white citizens and at the earnest request of the citizens, Capt. Duncan's Chicasaw guards agreed to remain until Monday, while the remainder returned home this evening.

A DISASTROUS FIRE.

MEMPHIS, August 9.—About 1 o'clock this morning, a fire was discovered in the cellar of the wholesale dry goods house of W. R. Moore & Co., 15 Union street. When discovered, the fire had burned up through the floor destroying the office and a large amount of goods. The loss by fire and water, principally the latter, will reach $50,000, covered by an insurance of $60,000 which is about equally divided between the Ætna, Hartford and Phoenix companies. The goods of Allison Bros., wholesale hardware dealers next door was also damaged by water to the extent of $5,000. Insured in local companies.

A COLORED CANDIDATE SHOT.

Last night, A. C. Y. Burton, a colored candidate for the Legislature was shot and mortally wounded at Bradens Station on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad by some unknown person, which caused intense excitement among the negroes in the vicinity and a riot was feared, but at last accounts all was quiet.

NEW YORK.

A LETTER FROM THE BLACK HILLS EXPEDITION.

NEW YORK, August 9.—The Tribune correspondent with the Black Hills expedition sends the following by a special scout to Fort Laramie:

HEADQ'RS. BLACK HILLS EXPEDITION,
8½ MILES S.E. OF HARNEY'S PEAK,
DAKOTA TERRITORY, August 2.

The country which the expedition has traversed has proved to be one of the most fertile and beautiful sections in the United States. Indications of gold were discovered about a week ago, and within two days its presence in sufficient quantities abundantly to repay working has been established beyond a doubt. How large an area the gold section covers can't be determined without further exploration, but the geological characteristics of the country, the researches of our prospectors, and all indications, point to valuable fields. So far we have obtained surface gold alone. Our miners hope yet to find a good quartz lead. The expiration of the Sioux treaty will open to settlement a beautiful and highly productive area of country hitherto entirely unknown. Grass, water and timbers of several varieties were found in abundance and all of excellent quality. Small fruits abound. Game is plentiful. The valleys are well adapted for cattle raising or agricultural purposes, while the scenery is lovely beyond description. The Flora is the most varied and exuberant of any section this side of California. In this respect it is a new Florida. It may prove a new Eldorado. The command is in good health and explorations are being rapidly conducted.

BUFFALO.

Goldsmith Maid Makes the Fastest Time on Record—2:15¼.

BUFFALO, August 7.—The races were continued to-day, and everything passed off quietly. After a number of running and trotting races, Goldsmith Maid accompanied by a running horse to stimulate her, and pledged in a purse of $2,000 to beat her unmatched time 2:16 was trotted out, Budd Doble holding the reins. After a little warming the Maid jogged around the course in the first heat, apparently exercising, making the quarter in 34, the half in 1:09, the three-quarters in 1:43¾, and the mile in 2:18½. On the second heat the Maid trotted out with her running mate in fine condition. Betting in the meantime was heavy that she would not accomplish her object. Starting at the word "Go," she made the quarter in 33, and the half in 1:06; on the home stretch, being collared by her running horse, she skipped, but coming down quickly to her work came in under the wire in 2:15¼, amid the applause of the thousands of spectators. After the race the Maid was stripped and led in front of the Judge's stand, when the immense crowd arose and greeted her with deafening cheers, and her driver received a becoming ovation.

WEST CHESTER.

Strong Efforts Making to Secure a Pardon for Udderzook.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., August 5.—The counsel of Udderzook have forwarded a petition to Harrisburg setting forth that ten or more witnesses were ready and waiting in Baltimore for instructions from counsel there to come and testify in behalf of Udderzook, but failed to receive notice. A letter signed by William Louis Schley has been sent, in which he says the testimony proposed to be furnished by me was the signature of W. E. Udderzook to a semi-annual return of Barnes Lodge No. 26, Independent order of Mechanics, in which his genuine signature appears on the 30th of July, 1873. With this testimony it is proposed to prove an alibi, and create doubt in the minds of the pardoning board. The extent of petitions as far as signers are concerned is as follows: for commutation, 1,322; for pardon, 304; Baltimore petitioners, 41; total 1,667.

THE INDIANS.

More Atrocities Reported.

GALVESTON, August 6.—The News' Dallas special says that Captain Beall, just from Fort Worth, brings information that Indians had captured two mail stages, one going, one coming, between Wichita and Fort Sill. There were only three passengers, all of whom with the drivers, were killed and scalped.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

OMAHA, August 6—The first instalment of the 23d Infantry, Co. G, Capt. C. Wheeler, arrived here yesterday from Arizona. The headquarters of the regiment will arrive here about the first of September. A detachment of military prisoners from Fort Laramie for the prison at Fort Madison, Iowa, passed through to-day.

ARKANSAS.

Three Horse Thieves Hung by Lynchers.

LITTLE ROCK, August 7.—Three horse thieves were taken out of jail at Ozark in Franklin county last week by about one hundred masked men and hung on Monday night. The prisoners were confined in the Sebastian county jail and escaped. A posse went in pursuit and were fired on by one of the prisoners, killing one of the posse. The prisoner was captured, however, and returned to jail. That night he was taken out by two hundred persons and hung. He was confined for murder.

WILKESBARRE.

The Labor Strike.

WILKESBARRE, August 8.—The Vulcan iron works to-day paid their striking workmen. Soon afterwards the men again resolved that they would not go to work at the reduced rates. The company have employed a few men from Scranton and have received offers from the labor agency in New York to furnish skilled Italian workmen with English speaking formen.

MINERS KILLED.

Two miners were killed at the Pennsylvania Coal Company's mines, yesterday, by the fall of top coal.

RIVER DISASTER.

The Steamer Henry Ames Sunk.

VICKSBURG, August 8.—The steamer Henry Ames, with a full cargo, from St. Louis for New Orleans, struck a snag last night near Water Proof and sank in twenty-five feet of water. The H. C. Yeager is alongside the sunken steamer. Only three lives are known to be lost.

NEW ORLEANS, August 8.—The yHenr Ames had a full trip, about 1,500 tons of through and three hundred tons of way freight, consisting of grain, flour, potatoes and hay. 15,000 packages of sundries. The sinking was caused by striking a hidden obstruction. A German woman and two children going to Bayra Sara and a French woman going to Cook's Landing, were lost with probably others. No cabin passengers are missing. The books and papers were saved. The insurance on the boat is $25,000. The boat was valued at $130,000.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED—MESSAGE OF THE QUEEN.

LONDON, August 7.—Parliament was prorogued to-day by a message from the Queen which was read by the royal commission. Her Majesty thanks both Houses for voting the annual grant to Prince Leopold. She states that relations with all foreign powers are friendly. She explains that England is represented in the Brussels Conference, but has stipulated that there shall be no change in the recognized rules of international law, and that no restrictions shall be placed upon the conduct of naval operations, and reserves the right to accept or reject the recommendations of the Conference.

THE RECIPROCITY.

The message further says: Negotiations have been undertaken for the renewal of the reciprocity treaty formerly existing between Canada and the United States. The negotiations commenced by the desire and in the interest of Canada have been temporarily suspended by the adjournment of the American Senate. They will be revised soon, and I hope will lead to an increase of commercial intercourse between the two countries.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

I deeply lament the condition of Spain, and whilst earnestly desiring the restoration of peace and order in that country consider non-interference as most conducine thereunto. A treaty has been concluded with the Sultan of Zanzibar providing for the gradual arresting of the slave traffic. I am thankful that the famine in India has not been attended with much mortality which is due to the timely precautions and measures taken by my government. The gold coast is being gradually pacified and reorganized, and the King of the Ashantees is discharging his obligations.

REVIEWING ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

The message proceeds to congratulate Parliament upon its work and expresses pleasure because of reduction in taxation, at the passage of the factory act by which the health of women and children will be promoted, at the enactment of a bill reforming church patronage in Scotland which conduce to the religious welfare of the people because it removes the cause of the controversy, and at the passage of the public worship regulation bill which will settle the form of worship of the established church. The message also mentions other measures of minor importance which may be expected to be productive of good, and concludes by invoking the blessing of the Almighty upon members in the discharge of their duties.

A SERIOUS RIOT.

LONDON, August 8.—There was a serious riot in Portsmouth to-night in consequence of the pier authorities closing a thorougfare. A mob of several thousand persons destroyed the obstruction, when the police charged upon them repeatedly and many of the policemen and rioters were severely injured. A renewal of the rioting is feared.

SPAIN.

DON CARLOS INTERVIEWED.

NEW YORK, August 9.—A correspondent of the New York Herald interviewed Don Carlos at Elorria on August 4th.

Don Carlos said: We are always glad at seeing a correspondent willing to tell the truth. We have faults but accept the responsibility of our actions. Our cause is so good that we do not fear daylight. Our enemies spread false news audaciously and persistently because we do not possess means of giving the truth publicly, therefore we give honest journalists the opportunity to gather the evidence of absurd stories floated of Carlist atrocities.

Hereupon the correspondent said he hoped he would not meet the fate of Captain Schmidt. Carlos replied there was no danger. Schmidt was arrested under the most suspicious circumstances, tried by court martial, found guilty and executed as a spy. Nevertheless, I regret very much that my order to spare his life was received too late.

GERMAN INTERVENTION.

Correspondent—Does his majesty apprehend any danger of German intervention on account of the execution.

Carlos—Not the least. Germany is aware that a foreigner throwing himself in the midst of an internecine conflict is exposed to its risks and perils. While deeply regretting that the reprieve was received too late, the Spaniards strongly dislike interference in their affairs. Intervention would result in favor of me. Then Spain would only have one army with Carlos its chief. Spain has been impoverished by war, revolutions and changes of government and requires my whole life to restore her to that degree of prosperity which I wish her to possess. The only means to accomplish this is by a long fruitful saason of tranquility, devoted to cultivating the arts of peace, and consolidating and establishing the finances and credit of the government, and thus give the country the necessary repose which she never enjoyed since the reign of Charles V. I desire to restore Spain to something like

HER ANCIENT GRANDEUR.

That is my only task. In reply to a question regarding the Cortes, he said it should be elected fully and fairly by the nation. The Cortes which should reflect the feelings, interest, wishes and sentiments of the people, ought not to be a mere body of factious politicians alike powerless for good and strong for evil promulgating doctrines for the overthrow of society, and ending with barricades. I wish Spain to march onward to progress and enlightenment, and not remain behind the sister nations in science and education, without which Spain will be outstripped in the race for wealth and prosperity. But something is

RADICALLY WRONG

In the modern current of thought and system of education. The world is rushing into gross materialism and unbelief, which, unless checked, must end in the extinction of the human race, the fault thereof being the modern godless system of education and modern methods of investigation. To-day's savants will be called fools by the savants of twenty years hence for wishing to discard the truths that have borne the test for ages. Spain shall never submit, if I can help it. Religion and education assist each other. Science without religion is blind, adding with a smile, I am at present; occupied with other matters. When the enemy is conquered, my throne restored, and peace and order prevail, then is the time to consider education.

Touching Cuba he said he would offer free pardon and amnesty, and would guarantee a government devoted to the interests of the Island. He said he was opposed to slavery, and would abolish it with all speed. Carlos is very sanguine of the success of his cause, declaring his prospects favorable, and giving good reasons therefor.

ROME.

THE COMING PAPAL ELECTION.

ROME, August 6.—The Popolo Romano newspaper says that the cabinet of the Vatican is negotiating to obtain from the Governments of Austria, France and Portugal the renunciation of their right of excluding candidates at the Papal election.

FOUR NEW CARDINALS TO BE CREATED.

ROME, August 8.—The Pope has declared his intention to create four new Cardinals.

DOINGS OF AN ARMED BAND.

Last night an armed band of forty persons quitted Imola and proceeded to Bologna, destroying the telegraph lines and disarming railway watchmen. As they went the party was pursued by a military force who arrested nearly all of them, and seized their arms and ammunition. There has been some excitement in Bologna, caused by the organization of revolutionary societies, but these have been dissolved and the town is now tranquil.

ARREST OF AN INTERNATIONAL LEADER.

ROME, August 8.—Eight leaders of the International have been arrested here, and other arrests have been made in Florence and other Italian cities. Papers were seized showing that Internationals have keen making great progress in Italy.

CANADA.

A LARGE FIRE.

MONTREAL, August 8.—The most destructive fire known in Montreal for years broke out this morning in Henderson's saw mill on the canal bank. The fire lasted five hours, and about $250,000 worth of property was destroyed and one life was lost. The fire originated near the engine room, and spread rapidly across the street to a new flour shed, nine hundred feet long on St. Joseph basin, which was destroyed. The flames communicated to the steamer York, late the Huron, a partially completed dredge belonging to the Harbor Commissioners, and an empty barge, the Davis, all of which were destroyed. Forty piles of lumber were also burned.

GERMANY.

A FRENCH VESSEL TO BE RE-CALLED.

BERLIN, August 8.—The Cologne Gazette says: The French Goverooment has agreed to recall the war ship Orenoque from Civita Vecchia, and that the vessel will probably quit the station she has so long occupied on the 15th instant or before.

Emperor William has approved the verdict of acquittal in the case of Capt. Werner, who was tried by a court martial for his conduct in the Mediterranean at the time of the intransigent insurrection at Cartagena.

The German men-of-war Nautilus and Alabatross sailed from Kiel to-day for Spain. They will touch at Plymouth.

SWITZERLAND.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF FATHER HYACINTHE.

GENEVA, August 6.—It is reported that Father Hyacinthe has resigned the curacy of this city.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

JOHNSTOWN policemen put in their spare time capturing stray geese.

A LITTLE girl in Reading has just died from the effects of having her ears pierced.

THE Danville, Hazelton and Wilkesbarre railroad is advertised at Sheriff's sale.

OUT of 25 persons confined in the Northampton county jail 22 are from Bethlehem.

FROST appeared on the high grounds on the Allegheny mountains, on Monday and Tuesday mornings of last week.

ON last Friday night some houses were entered in Johnstown and Woodvale borough, by burglars, and several articles were stolen.

THE Juniata Valley camp meeting will open on the grounds, near Newton Hamilton, Mifflin county, August 15th, and continue ten days.

THE Franklin Light Horse Cavalry are making extensive preparations for the Grand Review of the Seventh Division, that is to take place in that city in September.

SAYS the Greenville Advance: Mrs. Haggarty, of Hickory township, thrashed her wheat this week and the yield averaged forty-four bushels to the acre.

REV. LEIGHTON COLEMAN, formerly of Mauch Chunk, but now of Toledo, Ohio, has accepted the Presidency of the Lehigh University at Bethlehem, in place of Prof. Coppee, resigned.

A BOILER on the Fee farm, near Franklin, blew up on Monday last. The engine house was scattered to the four winds. Frank Fee had left the engine house and went into the derrick a few minutes before the explosion.

BY au explosion in the magazine and dry house of Weldy & Co's, powder mill, near Tamaqua, on Wednesday of last week three men, named Garber, Mumma and Krause, all married, were instantly killed, and a boy named Coyle fatally injured. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

ON Wednesday night of last week, a mowing machine belonging to Martin Baird, who resides near Hollidaysburg, Blair county, was stolen from a field of Patrick McCloskey, where it had been left after used. This is certainly one of the most remarkable cases of stealing of which we have ever learned.

SAYS the Brookville Jeffersonian: We understand that a number of companies are now engaged in opening up coal banks, putting in tramways, etc., near Reynoldsville, from which coal will soon be shipped to all points. H. S. Belknap has been engaged in shipping coal to Buffalo from his bank for the past month or two.

ON Thursday of last week a man, named Harry Christopher, living in the vicinity of Woodbridgetown, was instantly killed near Smithfield, Fayette county, by a rifle ball entering his mouth and lodging in his head. It is thought the gun was set off while the man was climbing a fence.

SAYS the Greensburg Argus: Three gentlemen, whose avoirdupois was the subject of dispute, the other day, settled the matter by being weighed. The aggregate weight of the trio amounted to 723¼ pounds, as follows; Prof. Houseman, 235¼; Col. Dixon, 236; H. C. Marchand, Esq., 252¼. Can any other L. O. town pan out a similar result?

ON Thursday of last week three children of Mr. Walters, of New Castle, who were in search of blackberries, found some poisonous mushrooms, which they ate. In a short time the children were insensible, and the girl's condition became so bad that she breathed only four times in a minute. The attending physicians, however, succeeded in restoring the children to consciousness.

ONE day last week a resident of Boyerstown, Lehigh county, recovered a pocketbook containing $75 in greenbacks and $5 in silver, which he lost three years ago while on a spree. He stuck the wallet in a crevice in a barn for safety, but on sobering up forgot where he had placed the money. It was found last week merely by accident. The man rejoices exceedingly over his good fortune and considers himself just $80 better off to-day than he would have been had he been good a templar three years ago.

SAYS the Allentown Democrat: On Saturday last a young man named Alfred Metzger of Heidleburg, Lehigh county, was struck by lightning and instantly killed while out berrying. The unfortunate young man was sitting upon a rail lying near a chestnut tree, which was first struck by the lightning. The bolt entered the top of the tree, passed down the same fifteen or twenty feet, then glanced off and struck the unfortunate young man under the chin, tearing his shirt collar and vest and melting the buckles on his suspenders, as also the metal buttons on his pants. The electric current passed down over his breast and abdomen until it reached a truss he was wearing, which was torn to shreds, the fluid in its passage leaving quite a formidable impression upon his body.

THE FIRE FIEND.

AN OIL CONFLAGRATION.

TANK AT THE STANDARD OIL WORKS STRUCK BY LIGHTNING AND SET ON FIRE—THE TANK BURSTS AND THE FLAMES COMMUNICATE TO THE BUILDINGS—LOSS ESTIMATED AT $50,000.

[From The Daily Post of Thursday.]

Shortly after three o'clock yesterday afternoon an alarm of fire was struck from box No. 76, corner of Butler and Forty-eighth streets. The alarm was sent in immediately after the violent storm, and many persons conjectured that the fire was caused by the lightning. Such were correct in their conjectures, as intelligence was soon afterwards received by wire that a tank at the Standard Oil Company's works, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, about a half mile below Sharpsburgh, was struck and that the oil was set afire. Upon repairing to the spot it was ascertained that tank No. 10, containing crude oil, and situated between the railroad and Allegheny river, at the west end of the works, was in a blaze of fire. Soon after the fire originated, and before an alarm was struck, the Gross Engine Company appeared upon the spot. A member of the Company was immediately delegated to send in an alarm, but upon approaching the nearest box found it out of order. He then repaired to box No. 76 and gave the alarm as above stated. The call was answered by an additional company, and the firemen began to play upon the fire. Their efforts to quench the fierce blaze were, however, all futile, and the flames continued to leap high in air from the great body of oil, and thick volumes of black smoke ascended. Assistant Engineer Hamilton also responded to the call and shortly after he arrived there sent in a private telegram to Chief White and a private call to the Duquesne Engine Company to come to the conflagration. This summons was answered and an additional force of firemen was put to playing on the burning tank. The oil continued burning, however, and about six o'clock last evening the tank burst and

STREAMS OF LIQUID FIRE

shot out in every direction. The firemen who were nearest the tank looked upon the approaching streams with horror, and ran for their lives. The burning oil gained on them and many who occupied more safe positions feared that there would be a great loss of life. The activity of the men, however, was equal to the emergency, and by almost superhuman efforts succeeded in escaping unharmed. Thus far the flames had been confined to the one tank but when the huge receptable burst the fire was communicated to the distillate house, a two-story brick structure. From this building they were also communicated to the storage house and to the building containing three tanks almost filled with refined oil. Other streams of the burning liquid took a northerly direction and soon a large portion of the bosom of the Allegheny river was covered by a sheet of fire. The oil that ran in this direction, however, did no further damage, as it was quickly consumed by the fire. The distillery and storage house were both entirely consumed. They were both two-story brick buildings and together had a frontage on the Allegheny Valley Railroad of two hundred feet and each extended back towards the river fifty feet.

In the warehouse there were stored about six hundred empty barrels, all of which were consumed. The burning oil which escaped from the tank struck by the lightning, also surrounded and communicated the fire to tank No. 11, situated a short distance east of the former, and containing about 4,500 gallons of crude oil. Soon this tank also was enveloped in a sheet of flames that leaped up high in the air, and for a time hiding themselves in thick volumes of black smoke would again burst out in great brilliancy and beauty. Immediately back of the storage house was the building containing three tanks of refined oil, in all about 1,800 gallons. To this structure and its contents the fire was also communicated. Immediately across the track, and opposite the storage house, are located

THE MAIN WORKS

which were saved. These are brick buildings, and are located about seventy-five feet from the site of the warehouse. The main portion of the crude and refined oil belonging to the company was stored in these buildings, as in them the work of refining is carried on. Surrounding the main refinery was an immense number of empty barrels which the workmen succeeded in removing from the vicinity of the storage house to their present place of safety.

While the buildings and the immense quantity of oil were burning, the firemen, seven companies of whom had now been summoned to the scene, were busily engaged in playing upon them. Their efforts to quench the flames however, all proved futile, and shortly after eight o'clock Chief Engineer White ordered several companies to return to their houses, as there was no probability of the flames spreading further. A short distance in the rear of the western end of the storage house is located a huge tank containing about two thousand gallons of crude oil, and between the railroad and this tank stands a small one-story brick building. The firemen, when they found that the warehouse could not be saved, bent their energies to driving back the flames from this property, and at half-past ten o'clock last night, felt confident that their labors in this direction would be successful.

THE PROPERTY DESTROYED.

Through the kindness of President M. Graver and Mr. A. F. Brooke, Secretary of the Company our reporter was enabled to ascertain the following list of the property destroyed by the conflagration: Tanks Nos. 10 and 11 together containing 7,500 barrels of crude oil; tanks Nos. 8, 9 and 10, together containing 1,800 barrels of refined oil; the distillage, storage and settling houses, erected at a cost of $12,000, and six hundred empty barrels contained in the storage house. It was impossible last night to make a correct estimats of the whole loss by the fire, but the President and Secretary think that it cannot be less than $50,000 at the very lowest.

THE LOSING INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The insurance, confined entirely to Pittsburgh and Allegheny companies, will reach about $25,000. The amount for which the property is insured in each company could not be ascertained, but the following are their names: Pittsburgh, Monongahela, Artisan, Boatmen's, People's, of Pittsburgh and the National of Allegheny. Some of these companies have the insurance on the oil, and others have insured the buildings, still others had insurance on both the oil and buildings.

When the flames were raging fiercest, a number of people who lived in the vicinity became greatly alarmed for the safety of their property and several families moved their household goods to a meadow some distance off. These found their alarm, however, was uncalled for, and several hours after removing their goods conveyed them back to their houses. The lurid glare cast in the heavens above was visible to persons living a great distance off, and large numbers of such visited the spot to see the conflagration. At an early hour this morning the oil and portions of the buildings were still burning, though there was no danger of the flames being communicated to other structures, and no person entertained any fear of the tank containing 2,000 gallons taking fire.

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A MAN named McCarthy and another whose name we did not learn were prostrated by sunstroke at the outer depot in Allegheny Wednesday. The men were very sick but it is thought they will recover.

FINANCE AND TRADE

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.	
Gold	109⅝
U. S. Sixes, 1881	117¾
U. S. Sixes, 1881 (coupons)	118⅜
Five-Twenties, 1862	111⅝
Five-Twenties, 1864	115⅝
Five-Twenties, 1865	116⅛
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	116
Five-Twenties, 1867	117⅛
Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered)	116
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	117½
Ten Forties	110⅛
Ten Forties (coupons)	113⅛
Currency Sixes	117¾
New Five Per Cents	111⅛

STOCKS.	
Western Union	75
Adams Express	108½
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	73
American Express	60½
United States Express	67¼
Pacific Mail	46¼
New York Central	100
Erie	33¾
Harlem	126
Michigan Central	64⅛
Michigan Southern	72⅞
Union Pacific	29
Illinois Central	98
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	87⅞
Northwestern	37⅞
Northwestern preferred	56⅞
Northwestern common	36¾
Rock Island	98⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul	34⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	53
Toledo and Wabash	35½
Fort Wayne	93¾
Chicago and Alton	104
Ohio and Mississippi	22⅞
C. C. and I. C.	12⅛

CLOSING QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 12.—Following are the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

GOVERNMENTS.	
U. S. Coupons, 1881	118¾
Five-Twenties, 1862	117
Five-Twenties, 1864	115½
Five-Twenties, 1865	116⅛
Five-Twenties, 1865, (new)	116⅛
Five-Twenties, 1867	117⅛
Five-Twenties, 1868	117⅜
New Fives	111⅛
Ten-Forties	110⅛
Currency Sixes	117⅜

STATE BONDS.	
Bankers bill	487½
Missouri	92¼
Tennessee, old	78
Tennessee, new	76
Virginia, new	30
Virginia, old	30
North Carolina, old	18
North Carolina, new	10

STOCKS.	
Canton	50
Western Union Telegraph	75⅛
Quick Silver	27
Adams Express	108
Fargo	73¼
American Express	60⅛
United States Express	67⅛
Pacific Mail	46⅛
New York Central	100⅛
Erie	32⅝
Erie preferred	
Harlem	123½
Harlem preferred	125
Michigan Central	68⅛
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	86¼
Northwestern common	38⅛
Northwestern preferred	55⅞
Rock Island	99
New Jersey Central	105⅛
St. Paul	34⅛
St. Paul preferred	53
Toledo and Wabash	35½
Toledo and Wabash preferred	65
Fort Wayne	92⅝
Terre Haute	7
Terre Haute preferred	22
B. H. and E.	
Chicago and Alton	101
Chicago and Alton preferred	104
Ohio and Mississippi	22⅞
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	62
Burlington and Quincy	106
Lake Shore	72¼
Panama	12⅞
Illinois Central	94
Union Pacific	29
Central Pacific	89⅝
Union	[illegible]
Hartford and Erie	101¼
Delaware & Lackawanna	107⅞

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, }
Aug. 13, 1874. }

REMARKS — Trade on the whole was moderately active, whilst certain articles were much favored and sold readily. For others there was less inquiry. Generally speaking, trade would compare very favorable with former years. Our rivers are in fair navigable order, which assists trade very materially. Bacon and hog products —The market is considerably excited; holders scarcely know what figures to demand; there has been almost a daily advance during the week; prices are steep. Lard will bring as high prices as butter; the leading houses are well supplied and are well pleased with the outlook. Flour —The receipts are coming in freely with an ample supply in the market; owing to the competition among dealers, Pittsburgh is noted for being one of the cheapest flour markets in the country; the mills are in receipt of liberal amounts of wheat, the quality being pronounced of the very best kind. Lard oil is very firm; prices have further advanced. Butter is steady with a fair jobbing demand. Cheese steady and unchanged.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report:

Flour, bbls	1,875	Apples, bbls	87
Oats, sks	4,032	Wheat, sks	2,380
Potatoes, bush	420	Bacon, tcs	170
Bacon, pcs	1,752	Corn, sks	680
Butter, pkge	28		

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted. From store the usual advance is obtained:

APPLES—The market was entirely devoid of animation; sales were confined to the wants of the local trade; prices range from $1 50@3 00 per barrel as per quality and condition.

ALES—In fair demand; a good business is reported; we quote India ale at $11 per barrel; porter $10; XX ale $10; X ale $9; half bbls in proportion; Bass' English ale in good supply; as prices have been uniform for some time we omit figures.

ASHES—The demand is improving, although the sales were not large; we quote soda ash, common, 3¼@3⅜c; refined 4½c. potash 9c; pearls 10c; black lead in arsenic 5c per pound.

ALCOHOL AND HIGH WINES—The firmness we have before noted, has been maintained; we quote the former at $2 10@2 15 per gallon; the latter at $1 02@1 05 per gallon.

BEANS—The demand has fallen off; holders are anxious to sell; we note sales in a regular way at $2 25@2 50@2 75 per bushel.

BEESWAX—The supply keeps pace with the demand; we quote yellow at 31@35c; dark 27@30c.

BAGGING—Penn Mill ranges as follows; two bushel bags 35c; two and a-half bushel 50; three bushel 50c each.

BROOM CORN—The market was a quiet one; sales were confined to the wants of the home market; hurl 9@10c; green 7@8c; red 5@6c per pound.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Market steady; Quarter-pound cans $1 50 per dozen; one-half-pound do $3 00; one-pound do $5 50; five-pound do $26 00; ten-pound boxes are selling at 40c per lb.

BUTTER—Dealers continue to report a fair trade demand, particularly for choice roll for family use with sales at 23@25c; medium to good 15@20c; common 8@12c per lb.

BERRIES—Are in ample supply with sales of blackberries at $4 50@5 50 for stand of two bushels.

CHEESE—The market was firm with a good demand for local purposes. The stock in first hands is not a large one; we quote Ohio factory 13@13½c; Ohio dairy is dull; prices very irregular; Ohio sweitzer 16@18c per pound.

COKE—We have no change to note; the demand was fair and prices have undergone no change. We quote: Connellsville $2 75@3 per ton.

CONCENTRATED LYE—In moderate demand with sales at $7 50@8 per can.

CARBON OIL—Prices have evidently touched bottom; we quote at the works by the car load 10@10¼c; in a jobbing way at the usual advance.

CEMENT—In good supply; as prices are unchanged we omit figures.

CHICKENS—There was a good demand for chickens with sales of live ones at 50@60c per pair.

EGGS—Are dull at 12@13 cents per dozen.

FLOUR—The market was an active one with a supply equal to the demand. The rates are: white wheat $7 25@7 50; Minnesota spring wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin $6 75; red winter, old, $7 00@7 25; new do $6 25@6 50; rye flour $6 00; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; corn meal $3 50.

GROCERIES—The market since our our last has undergone no material change. Sweets are holding their own, there being an active market and a good demand with a tendency to advance. Molasses and syrups are in light supply and held firmly. The following are the latest quotations:

Green Coffees—Fancy 26½c; choice 25½c prime 24c; good 22c; Java 34c per lb.

Roasted Coffees—Roasted Rio, in papers is now at 28c; loose 27½c. Roasted Java 40c per lb.

Sugars—Standard A 11c; Standard B 10⅞c; Standard extra C 10⅜c; Standard hards 11⅜c; Franklin extra C 10c¼; American extra C, 9⅞c; Cuba 9¼c; Porto Rice 9½c.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 00 per lb; Gunpowder 50c@1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 per lb; Japan 55c@$1 per lb; Oolong 25@85c per lb; fancy $1 per lb; Souchong 25@85c per lb.

Molasses—Strictly choice New Orleans 88c; good 83c; prime 85c; Demerara 65@70c; Good 83c.

Syrups—Extra white drips 75c; sugar drips 65c; lower grades 45@50c.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9@9½c; Patna 8@8¼c; Rangcon 8c.

Raisins—Layers $3 25 per box; valentias 13@14c per lb; currants 7¾@8c per lb; prunes 13½@14c per lb.

Candles—Mould candles 11c; stearine 14c; star do 19c.

Soaps—Babbitt's soap 10c; Bell's Buffalo soap $6 50 per box; Procter & Gamble's German 7½c; extra wax 7c; superior 6c; Woman's Friend $5 50; old rosin 5c; scrubbing 4c.

GRAIN—The market was a good deal unsettled; the receipts for some days past have been very large particularly of oats and wheat, the market for these being weak; the present rates are wheat, amber $1 27@1 30; new red winter $1 20@1 25; new white $1 30 per bushel. Corn is held firmly with sales of high mixed at 92c; yellow ear 83@85c per bushel. Oats are weak; stocks are accumulating; prices are very irregular; we quote dark mixed 50@52c to 60c; for white sales were made at a variety of prices. Rye was steady; prices are unchanged with sales at $1. Barley is quiet but firm at $1 25@1 30 per bushel.

FISH—Dealers report an active market and a good demand at the following: No. 1 extra mess mackerel per barrel, $28; No. 1 mess do 25; Extra No. 1 shore, 16; Extra No. 1 bay 15; No. 1 bay 14; Ex. No. 2 13; No. 2 bay 12; New No. 3 10; Georges codfish, per 100 6 50; Medium do 5 00; Lake trout 7 25; White fish 7 25; Lake herring 5 50.

HAY—The supply keeps pace with the demand; prices appear weak with a downward tendency; baled sold all the way from $20 to $28 per ton.

HOMINY—Steady at $4 75@5 00 per barrel.

PROVISIONS AND BACON—The market was a good deal excited; dealers hardly knew whether to sell or hold off; prices are very uncertain but favorable to holders: Hams, sugar cured, canvased, 16½c; shoulders, 11½c; plain, 10½c; breakfast bacon, 14½@15c; dried beef, 18c; rib sides, 12½; clear do. 13c; clear 13½c. Mess pork $25 50 per barrel; beef tongues, $7 50 per dozen. Lard—leaf tierces 16c, half barrels 16½c; buckets 16⅝c; in three-pound caddies, 16½c; in five-pound caddies, 17c; in three pound pails 18½c; in five-pound pails, 18¼c; in six-pound pails, 18c. Lard oil—prices advanced to $1 per gallon.

POTATOES—The receipts are coming in more freely; we note sales at $3@3 50@3 75 per barrel. Jersey sweets are quoted at $6@7 per basrel.

SALT—Steady; sales by the car load at $1 60@1 65; in a jobbing way at $1 80@1 85 per barrel.

SEEDS—Timothy is in demand at $3 50@3 60; clover nominal at $7 50@8 00 per bushel.

RAGS—Steady at 2¾@3c per pound.

TALLOW—The rates are 6½@7c per pound.

WOOD IN SHAPE—The following articles are reported up to the hour of going to press: Bent rims, 1⅛ to 1¼ inch per set, $1 25; 1⅜ inch, $1 40; 1½ inch, $1 50; 1⅝ inch, $1 85; 1¾ inch, $2; 2 inch, $2 75; 2¼ inch, $3. Spokes—XX hickory 1 to 2 inch $3; do 1 to 2 inch, $2 75@4. Oak—XXX, 2½ inch and under, per set, $3 50; 2⅝ to 3 inch, $4 50; 3¼ to 3½ inch, $5 50. Shafts—unfinished, $7 50@10 per dozen pair; finished, $10 50@15. Poles—unfinished, $9@15 per doz; finished, $15@21.

STAVES AND COOPERAGE — The market is steady. Staves match with heading are quoted at $30@35 per thousand; city made barrels are quoted at $1 60; country, $1 50@1 55; kegs, 5 gallons, $1; 10 gallons, $1 25; half barrels, $1 60.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, }
Aug. 13, 1874. }

REMARKS — The same dull condition prevails in the oil market as has been previously noted. Prices are a shade lower than former quotations and transactions are very light. It will be seen by our special dispatches from Butler that the Columbia Contract Company has been allowed to file its bonds and go on laying its pipe. When this is completed it will lessen the cost of transportation so materially as to give to Pittsburgh refineries a marked advantage in their operations.

CRUDE.

The market for crude was dull; we quote United at wells 75@77½c spot; for immediate shipment 92½@95c.

Sales as follows reported at

PARKER'S.

1,000 bbls	United at wells	80c
4,500 do	do do	77½c

SMITH'S FERRY OIL.

The market is quiet and unchanged; we quote crude at C. & P. R. R. station 95c per bbl.; at wells 53c.

REFINED.

The home refined market continues dull and prices are a shade lower; we quote in car lots f. o. b at works at 9¾@9⅞c.

New York—Refined spot is quoted at 11⅞c; August and September delivery 12c.

Philadelphia—Refined 11¾c spot and August delivery; September 12c.

OIL BARRELS

The market is dull; we quote city make at $1 50; country $1 45.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, August 12.—The Herald says: The petroleum markets were quiet and unchanged. On the upper road the market was $1 05@1 07½. At Parker's Landing the market was 77½@80c at the wells for United. The home refined market was 5½@6c in bulk and 9½@10c in barrels. Benzine was 75c per barrel.

The following sales were made:

UPPER ROAD.

1,500 bbls spot	$1 05
1,700 bbls spot	1 07½

PARKER'S.

4,500 bbls United at wells	77½c
1,000 do do do	80 c

NEW YORK, August 12.—Closing of 11th. Oil—There was more of a pressure to sell, tending to a fairly active business; crude in bulk quoted at 5⅛c; refined, sales of 2,000 bbls for prompt delivery at 11⅞c, closing at 11⅞c; 5,500 bbls deliverable from August 15th to 25th at 12c; 7,000 bbls August at 12c; cases 17¼c; naphtha 8c. For Philadelphia delivery the market is lower; refined 11¾c, with 5,000 bbls sold at 11¾c; also sales of 2,000 bbls Philadelphia delivery at the close at 11⅝c.

PARKER'S LANDING, August 12.—Market quiet and nothing doing; 77½c asked; 75 to 76c bid at wells.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, August 12.—Market weak at 90@95c.

TIDIOUTE, August 12.—Market dull and unchanged at 72½c at wells.

OIL CITY, August 12.—Market quiet; nominally $1 05.

TITUSVILLE, August 12.—Market dull and nothing doing and weak at $1 05.

ROUSEVILLE, August 12.—Market quiet and dull; nothing doing; can't quote.

PHILADELPHIA, August 12.—Market quiet; S. W. 11¾c asked; crude 4¾c; cases 16c; sales none; futures, September at 11⅞@12c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, }
THURSDAY, Aug. 13, 1874. }

CATTLE.

The freight rates have undergone no quotable change nor are there any in contemplation at the present time. The rates are:

To New York, per cwt	30c
To Philadelphia, do	25c
To Baltimore, do	25c

The cattle market was an active one. The sales were liberal. The receipts were the largest reported for some time. The same may be said of the sales. Prices have been well maintained notwithstanding the large operations. These remarks apply altogether to the better grades of stock. Common and inferior lots were dull and were hard to dispose of. There was a full attendance of buyers. New York, Baltimore and Pittsburgh were well represented. There was also a good representation of country dealers and butchers. Taken altogether, they made the market lively.

The following are the current rates, being a slight advance over last week's:

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers fine and smooth	$6 50@6 75
Prime 1,200 to 1,300 lbs, fine and smooth	6 00@6 25
Good 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, fine and smooth	5 25@5 78
Texans, as per quality	3 50@5 00
Stockers	3 25@4 50
Mixed single stock	2 50@3 00

SHEEP.

The receipts of sheep were the largest we have reported for some time, exceeding for the week 36,000 head. This is what may be termed big figures. Among the receipts were quite a number of Jersey ewes. Notwithstanding the large offerings, good fat sheep sold freely at a shade above last week's prices. This may seem strange under the circumstances, but is nevertheless true. As we have before remarked, what is the use of glutting the market with common and inferior stock. Better keep them at home and put them in good condition for the market and you will make money by the operation.

The following are the current rates:

PRICES.

Extra 100 lb, fine wool	$5 60@5 75
Prime 90@95 lb do	5 25@5 50
Good 80@85 lb do	4 50@5 00
Fair 70@75 lb do	3 50@4 00
Open wool	3 50@5 00
Stockers as to quality	2 00@3 25

HOGS.

The market was strong. The advance before noted has been fully maintained. The fact is the demand exceeds the supply.

The following are the rates:

PRICES.

Prime Philadelphia	$7 70@7 80
Baltimore	7 00@7 25
Grassers	6 25@6 50
Good Yorkers	6 70@6 80

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, }
THURSDAY, Aug. 13, 1874. }

CATTLE.

The market contained an abundant supply. The footing up exceeded 1,600 head. Included in the above were 335 head that were driven in from the adjoining counties and a few heads from the Central Yards. The quality was of every variety, including Ohio, Illinois and Indiana stock. As noted for some time past, the largest portion of the offerings consisted of medium and common stock. The impression was that not over 150 head of choice cottle were on sale, the balance being grassers and common stock. The latter was hard to find purchasers for unless at pretty low prices. Towards the close of the market concessions were made on the latter kind of stock. For a wonder, the supply of bulls was small. Those on sale commanded fair prices.

The following are the asking rates for the various grades:

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 lbs, fine and smooth	$7 00@7 25
Good to prime	6 25@6 75
Fair	5 50@6 00
Common to medium	4 50@5 25
Bulls	2 50@3 25
Stockers	3 00@4 00

The market was an unsatisfactory one on the whole, many dealers complaining of losing money.

SHEEP.

The morket was considerably overstocked, the supply being in excess of the demand. The butchers took hold freely; in fact, it was remarked that the purchases were the largest for a long time past; 2,000 head is rather too much of a good thing for the Allegheny market. The figures are too large. The result was a dull market and lower figures was the rule not the exception.

The rates were as follows:

PRICES.

Prime fat sheep	$5 25@5 50
Medium to good	4 75@5 00

Stockers as to quality $2 00@3 00 per head.

HOGS

The supply was again light. The market was very firm with plenty of buyers. There were less than 50 head all told. The rates were: Good to prime corn fed hogs $7@7 75.

FRESH COWS.

The number on sale was unusually light, footing up 7 head, and as usual, they were mostly common in point of quality. Quotations may be fairly given at $25@50 for common to prime. It requires something extra to bring more than $50.

VEAL CALVES.

The market continues quiet and prices remain unchanged, ranging from 5@6c per pound, according to quality.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, }
THURSDAY, August 13, 1874. }

The market since our last was a quiet one. Sales have been few and far between. Prices are reported lower. As trade dealers, as well as manufacturers, have secured about all they want they are less anxious to invest, unless the figures meet their views. Besides many of them are waiting to see how things will move in the fall. One thing is very evident, prices must come down before many sales are made. The following were the asking rates:

PRICES.

Common fleece	40@42c
Fine fleece	45@47c
Unwashed	20@30c
Medium fleece	42@45c
Tub-washed	40@45c
Country	@50c
Pulled wool	@30c

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, August 12.—Cotton steady; middling, 16½c. Corn and oats market bare. Pork dull at $24. Lard and bacon dull but unchanged.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, August 12.—Money loaned at 2@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@7. Sterling dull at 486¾@487¼ for sixty days and 490@490¼ for sight. Customs receipts $537,000.

Gold dull, opening and closing at 109⅝. Carrying rates were ½ and 1 per cent to flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $40,000. Clearings $18,000,000. Specie engagements for to-morrow's steamers were $500,000. Governments firm. State bonds neglected except Tennessee old, $31,000 of which sold at 58. Exchange coupon railroad bonds moderately active.

The stock market was quiet and steady at the opening, and afterwards became moderately active and firm, and prices advanced ⅛@½ per cent., with chief interest in Western Union, Pacific Mail and Union Pacific. Later on there was a slight falling off, which was followed by a marked improvement with Union Pacific leading the list at an advance of from 28⅛ to 29½. At the close of business the whole market was firm. Chicago and Alton advanced to 102, bid on belief that the directors to-day would declare 5 per cent. dividend. Nothing official is known at the close of business as to the decision reached. The decision in the Wisconsin suit is awaited with great interest. Among the sales to-day were 12,000 shares Western Union, 14,000 Pacific Mail, 9,000 Lake Shore, 12,000 Union Pacific, 5,000 St Paul and 6,000 Ohio.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, August 12.—Cotton steady; middling upland 17@17⅜c. Flour scarcely so active; prices without decided change; superfine western and State $4 50@5 20; good to choice $5 85@6 15; common to good $5 25@5 95. Wheat less active and lower; No. 2 Chicago $1 23@1 24½; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 40; No. 1 Duluth $1 28. Rye quiet; western 94c. Brrley nominal. Malt dull. Corn in fair demand without decided change in prices; western mixed 79½@80c; high mixed and yellow western 80½@81c; white western 94@97c. Oats unsettled and lower; new mixed western 55@60c; new white western 60@70c. Hay unchanged. Hops firm. Coffee dull and nominal 18@21c. Sugar dull 7⅛@8 1-18c. Molasses quiet. Rice dull and unchanged. Petroleum dull and lower; crude 5c; refined 11⅝@11⅞c. Turpentine steady at 36c. Eggs steady; western 17@18c. Pork firmer; new mess $23 50. Beef quiet. Beef hams quiet and unchanged. Cut meats quiet; middles, heavy long clear, 11¾@11⅞c. Lard firmer; prime steam 14¼c. Butter—demand fair and market firm at 19@28c. Cheese—demand fair and market firm. Whisky—demand fair and market firmer; more active at $1 01.

DRY GOODS.

Business was fairly active with commission houses, and an improvement was noticed in the importing and jobbing branches. Cotton goods generally quiet. Prices nominally unchanged. Slaters Masonville and King Phillip paper cambrics are now held at 6c. Wool flannels, fancy cassimeres, worsted coatings and felt skirts more active. Belknap flannels sold well at auction.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, August 12—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No 2 spring $1 05 spot; 98⅞c seller September; No. 3 $1; rejected 93c. Corn dull and unsettled; No. 2 mixed 64⅝@64¾c spot; 64½ seller August; 63¾c seller September; rejected 63¼@64. Oats—dull and lower; No. 2 39¾@40c spot; 37⅝c bid seller August; 36¼c seller September. Rye dull and unsettled; No. 1 72c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork dull and declined to $23¾c spot seller August and September; $16½ seller all year. Lard quiet at 14⅜c spot or seller September. Bulk meats dull and lower; short rib middles 11¼@11⅜c; shoulders 8⅜@8½c; short clear 11⅝@11¾c. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at 97c. On call board this afternoon wheat closed steady at $1 01¼@1 01¼ seller August; 99@99⅛c seller September. Corn firmer at 64½c seller August; 64c seller September.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, August 12.—Seeds unchanged. Flour dull; Indiana and Ohio extra $6 25@7. Wheat firmer; new Indiana amber $1 37. Rye quiet and unchanged. Corn steady at 83c for mixed western. Oats—advancing tendency; mixed 50@52c. Provisions held firmly; mess pork $24@24 50; beef hams 20@27c; lard firm at 15c. Petroleum easier; refined 11⅞c; crude nominally 8¼c in barrels; 8¾c in bulk. Whisky dull at $1 02.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, August 12.—Cotton dull and heavy; low middling 16c. Flour heavy and unchanged. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn—Western mixed dull and lower at 79c. Oats quiet; Western mixed 50@52c; Western white 53@54c. Rye firmer and higher at 80@85c. Hay dull and lower at $18@19. Provisions strong and unchanged. Butter—Western active and firm at 24@26c. Coffee dull; nominally 19@21c. Petroleum quiet; crude do 4⅜@4⅞c. Whisky steady at $1 01.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, August 12.—Wool in steady demand for all desirable kinds. The market was firm. Combing and delaine selections very much wanted. Sales are readily made at 55@62c for washed, 43@45c for unwashed, but now very little offering. Receivers generally decline to sell for delivery ahead. Ohio fleeces 54@55c; medium, X and XX 58@60c; XXX and picklock, Wisconsin and Michigan fleeces 48@51c. Pulled wools scarce.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, August 12.—Flour—demand fair and market firm. Wheat steady good demand; No. 3 white Wabash $1 19; No. 1 white Michigan $1 20; extra do $1 18; No. 1 red $1 16: No. 3 red $1 08. Corn dull and lower; high mixed 79c; low mixed 67¼c; yellow 68c; no good 66c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 43c; No. 2 41¾c; Michigan 42c; rejected 39c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, August 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak; No 1 Milwaukee $1 15; No 2 $1 08. Oats unsettled; No 2 44c. Corn quiet and lower; No 2 mixed 65½c. Rye weaker and drooping; No 1 80c. Barley dull and unsettled; No 2 seller September $1 04½.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, August 12.—Cotton steady at 14¾@15¾c. Flour quiet at $4 50@6 50. Wheat steady at $1 20. Corn steady at 90@95c. Oats 60@65c. Lard active at 16¼c. Bacon—shoulder 11c; sides 13¾@14c. Whisky—demand fair and firm at $1 01.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, August 12—Cotton easier at 16c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Grain quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet at $25. Bacon dull at 9¾, 13@13½c s. c. hams 15@16c plain. Whisky 96c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, August 12.—Wheat dull and lower at $1 12@1 14. Corn steady at 72@73c. Oats firmer at 42@45c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

TOBACCO MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, }
August 14, 1874. }

TOBACCO—The market for tobacco continues active, with a strong demand. Prices are very firm although later reports of the growing crop are more favorable. We quote as follows:

Spun roll (exl'r)	57@60	Rough and Ready	65@85
Navy, (exl'r)	52@55	Fine Cut Plug	70@80
Tens, (exl'r)	54@57	Fine Cut	55@90
Quarters, (exl'r)	54@57	Cut and Dry	30@40
Louisville Navy	57@60	Scotch Snuff	65@75
Louiville Cavendish	57@60	Black Snuff	60@85
Virginia Navy	50@57	Six Twist	@40
Virginia Tens	50@57	Cigars—	
Double Thick	52@60	Penn's Seed	$13@ 20
Flounders	60@82	Connecticut	25@ 30
Bright Pounds	60@$1	Seed and Havana	30@ 60
Virginia Cav	50@57	Havana	60@ 150

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, August 12.—Consols for money 92⅞@92½; account 92⅝@92¾; 5-20s, '65, 108¾; do '67, 109¼; 10-40s, 106¼; new 5s, 104¼; New York Central 94; Erie 30@30¼; preferred 46.

The rate of discount in the open market for three month's bills 3⅝ per cent., or ⅜ per cent. below the Bank of England rate.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £220,000.

Refined petroleum 9¼s.

PARIS, August 12.—Rentes 63 francs 80 centimes.

FRANKFORT, August 12.—5-20s '62, 99.

ANTWERP, August 12.—Petroleum—refined 26f.

FAMILY MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE POST, }
August 14, 1874 }

MEATS.	
Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ ℔	25c
Beef, round steak, ₱ ℔	18c
Fresh mutton, ₱ ℔	10@12c
Fresh lamb, ₱ ℔	10@12c
Fresh veal, ₱ ℔	10@12c
Corned beef, ₱ ℔	10c
Ham, ₱ ℔	12.
Sugar cured shoulders	11c
Pickled pork, ₱ ℔	10c
Dried beef, ₱ ℔	20c
Breakfast bacon, ₱ ℔	14@16c
Sausage meat, ₱ ℔	12½c
FISH.	
Lake fish, ₱ ℔	10 c
POULTRY.	
Chickens, per pair	50@75c
Ducks, per pair	$1 00
FRUITS AND BERRIES.	
Apples, per half peck	20c
Lemons, ₱ dozen	25@50c
Oranges, ₱ dozen	40@75c
Goosberries, per quart	10c
Watermelons	20@40c
Pears, per ¼ pk	15c
Blackberries, per qt	15c
Peaches, per ¼ pk	20c
Huckleberries, per qt	20c
VEGETABLES	
New Potatoes, per peck	50c
Onions, per half peck	40c
Cabbages, per head	10@15c
Turnips, per ¼ peck	20c
Radishes, 3 bunches	15c
Rheubarb, 3 bunches	15c
Green peas, ¼ peck	18c
Lettuce, 3 bunches	10c
Beans, ½ peck	15c
Beets, per bunch	5c
Corn, per doz	25c
Cucumbers	5c
Tomatoes, per ¼ pk	20c
Sweet potatoes, per ¼ pk	40c
Carrots, 3 bunches	10c
Plums, per quart	20c
Egg Plant	15@25c
BUTTER.	
Prime to choice yellow print, per ℔	40@45c
Choice yellow roll, per ℔	30@35c
Ordinary to good do, per ℔	20@25c
Cheese, per ℔	20c
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	25c
TEAS.	
Best Y. H. tea per lb	$1 00
Best G. P. tea per lb	1 90
Best black tea per lb	80
Fine black tea per lb	50
Choice English tea per lb	80
Fine English tea per lb	50
Best Japan tea per lb	1 00
Choice Japan tea per lb	80
Fine Japan tea per lb	50
SUGARS.	
Extra C. coffee sugar, per lb	9c
Extra A. coffee sugar, per lb	10c
FLOUR.	
Best family flour, per bbl	$10
NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.	
Choice, per gallon	80
Choice Silver Drips	90
Choice Golden Syrup	90
Prime S. H. Molasses	60
Common S. H. Molasses	30

IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST }
August 14, 1874. }

The following are the ruling quotations of the market:

FLAT BAR.			
1½ to 4 by ⅜ to 1 inch	3 3-10c	1¼ and 1⅜ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	3 2-10c
4½ to 6 by ⅜ to 1 inch	3 3-10c	1 and 1⅛ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	3 3-10c
1⅜ to 6 by 1⅛ to 1⅜ inch	3 7-10c	⅝, ¾ and ⅞ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	3 7-10c
LIGHT BANDS.			
3 to 6 by 3-16 to No 12	4 4-10c	1 to 1⅞ by 3-16 to No 12	4 6-10c
1⅛ to 2¾ by 3-19 to No 12	4 2-10c	⅝ to ⅞ by 3-16 to No 12	5 2-10c
HOOPS.			
2¼ to 3 inch	4 3-10	1 inch	5 5-10
3½ to 4½ inch	4 5-10	⅞ inch	6 3-10
1⅞ to 2 inch	4 5-10	¾ inch	6 5-10
1⅜ to 1⅝ inch	4 8-10	⅝ inch	7 3-10
1⅛ to 1¼ inch	5 1-10	½ inch	7 4-10
OVAL IRON.			
⅞ to 1⅛ inch	3 6-10c	⅝ inch	4 3-10c
⅝ to ¾ inch	3 8-10c	½ inch	4 6-10c
HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.			
⅞ to 1⅛ inch	3 9-10c	Fluted and Star Lightning Rod	5 3-10c
¾ inch	4 4-10c	Wagon box iron, ⅝ and ¾ inch	7-10c
⅝ inch	5 7-10c		
½ inch	6 6-10c		
TANK IRON.	Boiled.		Boiled.
3-16, ¼ and ⅜ inch thick	5 3-10c	Heads, flanging	8 7-10c
Boiler plate	8 7-10c	Plow slabs	6 c
Heads, not flanging	5 9-10c	Plow wings	6 1-10c

SHEET IRON.	Boiled.	Charcoal	Juniata.
No. 10 to 14	5 3-10c	6 8-10c	8 c
No. 15 to 20	5 2-10c	7 c	8 2-10c
No. 21 to 24	5 4-10c	7 2-10c	8 4-10c
No. 25 to 26	5 6-10c	7 4-10c	7 8-10c
No. 27	5 8-10c	7 6-10c	9 6-10c

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ₱ ℔ extra.

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.			
1 to 1⅞ inch	3 c	⅝ to 7-16 inch	4
2 to 2⅝ inch	3 3-10c	⅜ inch	3 8-10
3 to 3⅛ inch	3 5-10c	5-16 inch	4 2-10
3⅝ to 4 inch	4 3-10c	¼ inch	4 6-10
¾ to ⅞ inch	3 2-10c	3-16 inch	5 6-10
⅝ to 9-16 inch	3 3-10c		

RAILROAD IRON—COUNTERSUNK AND PUNCHED.

	Boiled
1¾ by ¾, 7-16 and ½ inch	4
1½ by ⅜ and 5-16 inch	4 5 10c
1⅜, 1¼ and 2 by ⅜ and ⅝ inch	3 5-10c
1⅛ by ⅜ inch	3 7 10c

EXTRAS FOR CUTTING TO LENGTH.

Ovals, half ovals, wagon box and light bands	2-10c
Hoops	3-10c
All other iron, excepting sheet	1-10

Terms—Note or acceptance at 60 days with currency rate of Exchange on New York or a discount of 2 per cent. for cash, if remitted within 15 days from date of invoice.

Payments to be made in New York Exchange, U. S. Treasury Notes or their equivalent. No discount on bills less than $50.

Terms, cash in 30 days.

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC

OFFICE OF THE POST, }
August 14, 1874. }

Pure in lots of 2,000 ℔s in oil	11 c
Pure in lots of 500 ℔s in oil	11½c
Fancy brands	8 @10 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	1 @11½c
Orange mineral	14 @14½c
Pure red lead	10 @11 c
Painters' red lead	9 @10
Litharge	9½@10
Selected zinc, ground in oil	11
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 @
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @15
Putty	4 @ 5 c

HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, }
August 14, 1874. }

LEATHER.			
Oak sole, light and middle	35@38c	Oak harness, best city	38@40c
Oak sole, heavy	36@40c	Oak harness, count'y	32@36c
Oak sole, Spanish	36@38c	Bridle, fair, ₱ doz.	$44@59
Oak, slaughter in rough	30@32c	Band leather, ₱ ℔	38@44c
Red sole B A mid	35@38c	Hand leather, ₱ ℔	38@44c
Red sole B A heavy	36@38c	Wax calf	91@1 20
Red sole Orinoco	31@33c	Wax kip	50c@$1 10
Shoe skirting	42@43c	Wax'd upper ₱ ft	16@20c
Saddler's skirting	42@44c	No. pad skins ₱ doz	$6 50@7 00
Black bridle, ₱ doz	$44@40		
HIDES.			
Green salted all weights	8 9c	Green salt calf	13 @14 c
Green butchers' hides, cow&st'r	5@7 c	Green butch's do	9@10
Green salt kip	10@12 c	Dry flint hides, nominal	40 @20 c

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET—SINGLE STRENGTH.

	2d Quality.	1st Quality.	Dbl Sth
6 by 8 to 7 by 9		$ 5 75	$ 8 00
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	$6 00	6 75	9 00
8 by 11 to 10 by 13	6 50	7 25	10 00
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	7 25	8 00	12 00
11 by 14 to 12 by 17		8 75	14 00
12 by 18 to 16 by 20		9 25	16 00
14 by 22 to 16 by 24		10 00	18 00
18 by 22 to 18 by 30		11 00	19 00
20 by 28 to 24 by 30		13 00	21 00
26 by 28 to 24 by 36		14 00	24 00
16 by 34 to 26 by 40		15 00	26 00
28 by 38 to 28 by 44		16 00	28 00
28 by 46 to 30 by 48		18 00	29 00
30 by 50 to 32 by 56			30 00
32 by 54 to 34 by 56			36 00
34 by 58 to 34 by 60			42 00
35 by 60 to 40 by 60			45 00

All orders received after this date will be charged at these prices. Orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers when received. Discount of 60@65 per cent. to the trade.

PITTSBURGH NAIL MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, }
August 14, 1874 }

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, ETC

	Per keg
10d to 60d nails, fence and brads	$4 25
8d and 9d " " "	4 28
6d and 7d " " "	4 55
4d and 5d nails	4 75
3d nails	5 50
2d nails	6 75

FINE BLUED.		CLINCH.	
3d	$7 00	Clinch nails	$5 75
2d	7 75	**CUT SPIKES.**	
CASING.		3 to 6 inch	4 25
10d to 30d	5 25	**BARREL.**	
8d and 9d	5 25	⅝ inch	7 00
6d and 7d	5 50	⅞ inch	5 75
FINISHING.		1 inch	5 55
10d to 30d	5 50	1⅛ inch	6 05
8d	5 75	1¼ inch	5 75
6d	6 00	1⅜ inch	5 20
4d	625	1½ inch	5 00

12½c per keg off lots of 100 kegs and over.

Terms—Note or acceptance at 60 days, with exchange on New York, or discount of two per cent. for cash, if remitted within ten days from date of invoice. Payments to be made in New York exchange, United States treasury notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than fifty dollars.

☞ BURNETT'S SUPERIOR EXTRACTS, Lemon, Vanilla, &c., are universally known to be the purest, most delicious, cheapest and best. For sale by all grocers and druggists.

MARRIED.

PATTERSON—ALDRICH—At St. John's Church, on the evening of July 23, by the Rev. Mr. Stevenson, SAMUEL F. PATTERSON to Miss VIRGINIA OS ALDRICH, all of this city.

DIED

BARBOUR—Wednesday, August 12, 1874, at the residence of his father, DAVID, son of Joseph and Margaret Barbour, aged thirty-one years.

HENDERSON—Wednesday morning, August 12, at 5 o'clock, MARY, wife of Dr. Wm. Henderson, in the seventy-second year of her age.

BESWICK—At Uniontown, Pa., ALLEN BESWICK, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

KEOGH—Wednesday afternoon, August 12, at 2½ o'clock, Mrs. NANCY KEOGH, in the seventieth year of her age.

KIRKPATRICK—Tuesday evening, August 11, at 6:30 o clock, at his residence, West Virginia, opposite Steubenville, WILLIAM KIRKPATRICK, formerly of Pittsburgh, in the fifty ninth year of his age.

DIERKER—On Thursday morning, August 6, at 6 o'clock, WM. LUDWIG, son of Gerhard H. and Georgiana Dierker, aged two years, eight months and twenty-four days.

LAND—Thursday morning, August 6, GERTIE, infant daughter of Franklin and Gretta Land, aged one month and two days.

ROSEN—Thursday morning, August 6, at 6 o'clock, Mrs. MARY ROSEN, aged forty-eight years.

POTTS—Thursday morning, August 6, at 8½ o'clock DAVID POTTS, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

COLLINS—Friday morning, August 7, at 4 o'clock, KATIE, daughter of William and the late Mary A. Collins, aged one year and eleven months.

KANE—Saturday evening, August 8, at 10 o'clock at the residence of her parents, Tenth ward, Allegheny City, ANNIE MCKEEVER, wife of Michael C. Kane, aged twenty-five years.

MILLIGAN—On Monday morning, August 10, at 9 o'clock, LIZZIE, daughter of Rev. A. M. Milligan.

Inviting Sickness.

A belief that violent purgation is the surest remedy for every human ailment prevails to a lamentable extent among some classes of the community. It might be thought that the languid, the debilitated, the depressed, would know instinctively that their systems need toning, invigorating and regulating with some wholesome stimulant and alterative, and that a fierce cathartic is as unsuited to their condition as a strong dose of active poison would be to a man already laboring under the effects of some deleterious drug. In all cases of physical weakness, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters should be promptly resorted to by the invalid. The operation of this inestimable vegetable restorative is three-fold. It vitalizes and reinforces the depressed nervous system, while at the same time it regulates the digestive and secretive organs and keeps the bowels free. Debility is often the forerunner of an attack of some acute disease, and to prostrate the strength still more by scouring the bowels with a drastic evacuant at such a juncture is to invite the immediate onset of the impending disorder, and render the system incapable of contending with it. On the other hand, a course of the Bitters, commenced as soon as the symptoms of general debility manifest themselves, will in nine cases out of ten prevent the threatened attack and thoroughly restore the bodily strength of the patient. The cases of dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, dysentery, diarrhœa, rheumatism and periodical fevers would be comparatively few if this unequaled invigorating and regulating medicine were always resorted to as a cure for the bodily weakness and loss of vital energy which usually precede these complaints, and are, indeed, as a general rule, the precursors of nearly all acute and dangerous disorders.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Letters of administration having been granted the undersigned on the estate of ANDREW BIDELL, Sr., deceased, late of Jefferson township, Allegheny county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated to

A. W. BIDELL,
WM. BIDELL,
Administrators,
West Elizabeth P. O., Pa.

au15-6tW

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE!

Rev. I. C. Pershing, D.D., President.

The Pittsburgh Female College offers to those who desire either a solid or ornamental education the advantage of EIGHT SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS, elegant and well-furnished buildings, a carefully selected course of study, thorough teaching and TWENTY-EIGHT EXPERIENCED TEACHERS. Charges less than any institution in the United States, affording equal accommodations and advantages.

THE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

in connection with the College, is abundantly supplied with instruments, including the largest and best Grand Organ for educational purposes in America. Instruction is given in everything pertaining to music, such as the Theory of Music, Thorough Bass, Harmony, Counterpoint, Voice Culture and the use of all musical instruments, by

TWELVE ACCOMPLISHED MASTERS.

FRENCH AND GERMAN by native teachers, Superior facilities in Drawing, Painting, Needlework and Waxwork. Lessons in music from ten to twenty-five dollars per quarter.

For catalogues and circulars giving full information address Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa. Gentlemen admitted to the Conservatory. Pupils registered in the order of application. Fall term commences September 9, 1874.

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EXTERMINATORS

AND INSECT POWDER for Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed-bugs, Moths, &c.

J. F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., N. Y., Sole Agents.

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The Centaur Liniments allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns, and will cure rheumatism, spavin, and any flesh, bone or muscle ailment. The White Wrapper is for family use, the Yellow Wrapper for animals. Price 50 cents; large bottles $1.

KENTAYPOZ

Children Cry for Castoria.—Pleasant to take a perfect substitute for Castor Oil, but more efficacous in regulating the stomach and bowels.

nov22-1y-8thp

STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS,
CAN BE HAD CHEAP AT
MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.'S, 145 WOOD ST.